THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII—NO. 153. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE FUNERAL OF DICKENS.

His Own Injunctions Observed

Reminiscences of the Novelist.

Gad's Hill and Rochester.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Another Occupant of the "Poet's Corner"—Consultations as to a Burial Place—Grave of Dickens—The Obsequies.

From the London Daily News, June 15.

The mortal remains of Mr. Charles Dickens were deposited in Poet's Corner, Westminster Abbey, at an early hour yesterday morning. On Friday last, on the day on which Mr. Dickens' lamented death became known, Dr. Stanley, the Dean of Westminster, had an interview with Mr. Charles Dickens,the younger, and proposed that our great English author should be interred in Westminster Abbey. From that time until Monday evening the matter was under earnest consideration. Mr. Dickens' family took counsel with their father's dearest and oldest friends, and after due deliberation and consultation on the terms of the written instructions they held, asked the Dean of Westminster whether it would be possible to have certain conditions compiled with if they consented that the interment should be at Westminster.

THE GRAVE.

The answer was satisfactory, and Charles Dickens lies, without one of his injunctions respecting his funeral having been violated, surrounded by poets and men of genius. Shakespeare's marble effigy looked yesterday into his open grave; at his feet are Dr. Johnson and David Garrick; his head is by Addison and Handel; while Oliver Goldsmith, Rowe, Southey, Campbell, Thomson, Sheridan, Macaulay, and Thackeray, or their memorials, encircle him; and "Poet's Corner," the most familiar spot in the whole Abbey, has thus received an illustrious addition to its peculiar glory. Separated from Dickens' grave, by the statues of Shakespeare, Southey, and Thomson, and close by the door to "Poet's Corner," are the memorials of Ben Jonson, Dr. Samuel Butler, Milton, Spenser, and Gray; while Chaucer, Dryden, Cowley, Mason, Shadwell, and Prior are hard by, and tell the bystander, with their wealth of great names, how:—

These poets near Princes sleep
And in one grave their mansion keep.

THE FUNERAL.

Dickens' obsequies were as simple as he desired. The news that a special train left Rochester at an early hour yesterday morning, and that it carried his remains, was soon telegraped to London; but every arrangement had been completed beforehand, and there was no one in the Abbey, no one to follow the three simple mourning coaches and the hearse, no one to obtrude upon the mourners. The waiting-room at Charing Cross station was set apart for the latter for the quarter of an hour they remained there; the Abbey doors were closed directly they reached it, and even the mourning coaches were not permitted to wait. A couple of street cabs and a single brougham took the funeral party away when the last solemn rites were over, so that passers-by were unaware that any ceremony was being conducted; and it was not until a good hour after that the south transept began to fill. There were no cloaks, no weepers, no bands; no scarfs, no feathers—none of the dismal frippery of the undertaker. We yesterday bade the reader turn to that portion of "Great Expectations," in which the funeral of Joe Gargery's wife is described; he will there find full details of the miserable things omitted. In the same part of the same volume he will find reverent allusion to the time when "those noble passages are read which remind humanity how it brought nothing into the world, and can take nothing out, and how it fleeth like a shadow, and never continueth long in one stay;" and will think of the solemn scene in Westminster Abbey, yesterday morning, with the Dean reading our solemn burial service, the organ chiming in, subdued and low, and the vast place empty, save for the little group of heart-stricken people by an open grave. A plain oak coffin, with a brass plate bearing the inscription—

CHARLES DICKENS,
BORN FEBRUARY 7, 1812,
DIED JUNE 9, 1870,

a coffin strewed with wreaths and flowers by the female mourners, and then—dust to dust and ashes to ashes!—such was the funeral of the great man who has gone. In coming to the Abbey, in the first coach were the late Mr. Dickens' children, Mr. Charles Dickens, Jr., Mr. Harry Dickens, Miss Dickens, Mrs. Charles Collins. In the second coach were Mrs. Austin, his sister; Mrs. Charles Dickens, Jr.; Miss Hogarth, his sister-in-law; Mr. John Forster. In the third coach, Mr. Frank Beard, his medical attendant; Mr. Charles Collins, his son-in-law; Mr. Ouvry, his solicitor; Mr. Wilkie Collins, Mr. Edmund Dickens, his nephew.

HIS WILL.

We learn that Charles Dickens' will is autographic. Having had his wishes put into legal form by his advisers, he copied the whole out with his own hand. The codicil which confers his property in *All the Year Round* upon his eldest son, acting editor, and which, as we have stated, is dated only seven days before his death, practically insures the periodical being conducted on the same principles, and with the same writers, as heretofore.

We publish elsewhere an address from Mr. Charles Dickens, Jr., in which his father's instructions will be explained, and in which it will be shown how fervently the late Mr. Dickens had the well-being and permanence of his periodical at heart. To those who knew this practically, the evidences of it form the most touching memorials now. It was Dickens' rare art to bring the best out of a man, and by kindly encouragement and generous appreciation to secure a co-operation which was affectionate as well as zealous. "Whatever you see your way to, I will see mine to, and we know and understand each other well enough to make the best of these conditions," was his recent reply to a contributor who had proposed to send him a series of articles. He liked his literary staff to feel unfettered, and when he was once satisfied that the instrument to his hand was well-tempered and true, he rejoiced in giving it play. Now and again, when some great public wrong fired him, he would pour out his indignation with a fertility of illustration which no one has commanded in our time but himself; and he never faltered in protesting against wrong, or leant unduly to a winning side. How tender he was to the poor, how considerate to the weak, how merciful, how truly great, it must be left to other pens to tell. This faltering record fulfills its purpose in recording that he has been buried with all honor, and in the very way he would have chosen; that those whom he has left know their loss to be irreparable; and that they turn to the pure thoughts and tender fancies he has given to the world, and tearfully seek in them, and in words yet more sacred, some alleviation to their pain.

VISITORS TO THE GRAVE.

The announcement in the evening papers yesterday afternoon that the interment had taken place in Westminster Abbey yesterday morning, took the public by surprise; but the fact had, however, become known in many parts of the metropolis, and by 12 o'clock at noon, hundreds of persons had arrived at the Abbey in the hope of seeing the grave of the deceased, and they were not disappointed. By the orders of the Dean of Westminster, the officials were instructed to keep the grave open until 6 o'clock last evening, and all who came had the melancholy satisfaction of seeing, not only the grave itself, but the simple polished oak coffin which contained the remains of the lamented deceased. A raised platform was placed around the grave, and two of the vergers of the Abbey were in attendance to prevent crowding and preserve order, an almost unnecessary precaution, for all who came, comprising persons of various classes and all ages, conducted themselves in the most exemplary manner. In the afternoon, when the fact of the interment became generally known, and that the coffin was to be seen, the crowds arriving at the Abbey became very great, and between 12 and 6 o'clock many thousands of persons had been present. Large numbers paid a simple tribute to the memory of the deceased by throwing the flowers they wore in their coat or dress on to the coffin, until towards the close of the afternoon it was completely covered with these simple offerings of public affection. At 6 o'clock, the hour for closing the Abbey, there were at least 1000 persons outside, and a general wish was expressed that the grave should be kept open another day. This wish was conveyed to the Dean, but the result was not known.

A VAULT IN ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

At 1 o'clock the bell of Rochester Cathedral was tolled for the deceased. A vault had been prepared in St. Mary's Chapel, Rochester Cathedral—a beautiful chapel near the entrance to the choir, restored a few years since—for the interment of the deceased, and a vault was rapidly constructed. Yesterday a number of men were engaged in filling up the vault with earth and restoring the pavement, while the bell was tolling for the funeral.

"All the Year Round."

The following statement as to the future management of *All the Year Round* has been issued by Mr. Charles Dickens, Jr.:—

It was my father's wish, expressed in writing only a week before his death, that I, his eldest son, and latterly his assistant editor, should succeed him in the management of the journal so long connected with his name. In accordance with this clearly-expressed desire, and strong in the hope inspired by so encouraging a mark of his confidence, I address myself to the fulfillment of the task which he appointed me to discharge.

It is intended that the management of *All the Year Round*, in the future, shall be based on precisely the same principles as those on which it has up to this time been conducted. The same authors who have contributed to its columns in time past will contribute to them still. The same spirit which has in the past pervaded its pages will, so far as conscientious endeavor may render it possible, pervade them still. The same earnest desire to advocate what is right and true, and to oppose what is false and unworthy, which was the guiding principle of my father's career, and which has always characterized his management of *All the Year Round*, will, I most earnestly hope, continue to be apparent in its every word. So much, then, being the same, it may not be presumptuous in me to hope that the same readers with whom this journal, and that which preceded it, found favor for so many years, may still care to see the familiar title-page on their tables as of old. With this brief explanation of the course I propose to adopt, and omitting all reference whatever to my own personal feelings in connection with the great sorrow which has rendered this statement necessary, I leave the future journal to speak for itself. "It is better that every kind of work, honestly undertaken and discharged, should speak for itself than be spoken for." These were the words with which my father inaugurated the New Series of *All the Year Round*. I cannot surely do better than repeat them in this place.

CHARLES DICKENS, JR.

Charles Dickens on Public Funerals.

To the Editor of the Daily News:—

SIR:—As all expressions of opinion by Mr. Dickens on the subject of burial are of special interest at the present moment, your readers may be glad to see the subjoined letter written by the great novelist no longer ago than last August. In that month Mr. Dickens was requested by me, as one of the honorary Secretaries of the Leigh Hunt Memorial Fund, to inaugurate the monument in Kensal-green Cemetery, and to deliver a short address on the spot—a task which was afterwards excellently performed by Lord Houghton. I am, etc., EDMUND OLLIER.

SOUTH KENSINGTON, June 14.—MY dear Mr. Ollier:—I am very sensible of the feeling of the committee toward me, and I receive their invitation (conveyed through you) as a most acceptable mark of their consideration. But I have a very strong objection to speech-making beside graves. I do not expect or wish my feeling in this wise to guide other men; still, it is so serious with me, and the idea of ever being the subject of such a ceremony myself is so repugnant to my soul, that I must decline to officiate. Faithfully, yours always,

CHARLES DICKENS.

Edmund Ollier, Esq.

Reminiscences of the Great Author—His Love of France.

M. Paul Feval has published in the *Gaulois* some interesting recollections of Mr. Charles Dickens, with whom he was on terms of close personal friendship. Mr. Dickens had been present at the funeral of Frederic Soulie, in 1847, and afterwards said to M. Feval: "I begin to love France since I saw this. Englishmen are found to assemble round a hearse, because having never any fete they are glad to see any public ceremony whatsoever.

"Yet here it is not a mass, but a people who come together on such occasions. From the Rue Vendome to Pera la Chaise I saw but two unbroken lines of human beings in deep mourning." M. Feval also tells the following story, which he claims to have heard from M. Fechter's own lips. Addressing M. Fechter, M. Feval says:—

You had carried on the direction of the Lyceum Theatre with a brilliant result; every evening your talent filled that house, which was only too small; but every theatre has the sad affliction which we call the management. I don't know how it happened, but a full house left you with an empty cash-box. One evening you had a discussion with your manager, and you incontestably proved to you that you were some £3000 in his debt. You had been under the impression that there was a balance of at least twice that amount on your side, but artists are in this like great lords—their men of business often trouble them with these unpleasant surprises. You went out rather angry and not a little embarrassed, for it was not at all to your taste to remain in this man's debt.

"How are you, Fechter, my dear fellow?" It was the cheery voice of Dickens, as he turned the corner of Covent Garden. You told him with some amount of feeling how you were situated. Dickens expressed no compassion, but shook hands and wished you good night.

You thought it hard, but "such is friendship." Only the next morning the manager looked you up. "The matter was not so pressing as all that, my dear sir," said he.

"What do you mean?"

"Why, about that £3000. Charles Dickens came and handed me the cash on your behalf at 12 o'clock last night."

Dickens had for Balzac a kind of frightened admiration. He reproached him for his excessive egotism, but he greatly preferred him to George Sand, whose style he was, as a foreigner, almost unable to appreciate. Dickens knew, however, very much of the French *belles lettres*. He knew by heart Gozlan's "Aristide Froissard;" the posthumous novels of Mery seemed to give him moments of the greatest joy. M. Feval has seen him at once laughing and crying over a page of Alphonse Daudet. It was on the suggestion of Dickens and Thackeray that M. Feval attempted to introduce into France the system of public readings which it was reserved to M Sarcey finally to establish in that country.

"SHOVING THE QUEER."

How a Detective was Overreached.

For some two weeks past, says the Newark *Advertiser* of yesterday, a prominent detective of this city has had under surveillance a young man named Johnny Snook, whom he suspected of being engaged in selling and passing counterfeit money, and as "Johnny" was believed to be too shrewd to be caught at the nefarious business by ordinary means, the officer employed a certain "wide-awake" saloon,keeper to "deal" with Johnny, win his confidence, purchase a quantity of counterfeit money from him, and thus secure sufficient evidence to warrant his arrest and ensure his conviction. The saloon-keeper, who had frequently performed similiar services for the said detective, proceeded very adroitly with the case, and in a few days reported to his employer that he had succeeded in making Johnny believe that he was sincere in his desire to purchase a quantity of the "bogus" money, and had arranged to purchase $250 worth in ones and twos of a certain retired place on Saturday last. Elated with the success of his assistant, the detective at once supplied him with $75 in genuine funds, with which to pay for the "queer," as it is called by the professional dealers. In the meantime Johnny had in some way learned that the detectives were "putting up a job" on him, and made up his mind to beat them at their own game, and make a good "stake" for himself.

He arrived at the place of rendezvous, and soon after met the saloon-keeper, and, after exacting from that sagacious operator renewed assurances that he would "never, under any circumstances, tell from whom he had purchased the queer," placed the package in his hands with the request that he would put it in his pocket as soon as possible. The expectant detective received the package with ill-concealed exultation, but felt some hesitation about pocketing it until he satisfied himself that it was all right. He therefore made holes sufficiently large in the envelope to see that a $2 bill was on top and a $1 bill on the bottom of the package, and thereby assured that all was right, placed it in his pocket and paid over the promised $75 in genuine greenbacks. The two then separated, and the adroit saloon-keeper hastened to report his success to his employer, whom he found anxiously awaiting him at his office.

What was his astonishment, and what the mortification of the assistant, when the "boodle" game was discovered, and the two experts found that they had paid $75 for two good greenbacks and a quantity of brown paper. Detectives and their stool pigeons sometimes say naughty words when they are out of temper, and as this was one of the occasions when expletives were trumps, the exact utterances which followed are omitted.

A HEBREW WEDDING.

Scene in a Synagogue—Interruption of a Marriage Ceremony.

Yesterday afternoon, says the Washington *Star* of last evening, the synagogue on Eighth street, between H and I, was filled to overflowing by Israelites and Christians to witness the marriage of Mr. Solomon Caro, of New York, to Elizabeth Abrahams, of this city.

The reader, Mr. Jacobson, commenced the service by delivering the nuptial address or sermon in English, in which he spoke of the duties of husband and wife to each other and to the world. During its delivery the father of the groom, Rabbi Caro, who was to have taken part in the ceremony, had been seated to the left of the desk. At its close he was beckoned to by Mr. Jacobson, but instead of continuing the ceremony, he took a position in front of the young couple and addressed them in Hebrew, saying that it was against his conviction to continue the services in the reformed style; that he was orthodox, and could not allow the ceremony to proceed. The bridal party remained in their place a few minutes, and then the bride telling the groom that they had better return to her father's, they walked down the aisle, and, taking the carriages, immediately proceeded to Mr. Abrahams' residence.

These proceedings caused considerable surmise on the part of those present who did not understand the Hebrew tongue, but it was soon learned that the Rabbi objected to the ceremony because of the absence of the canopy, the use of which the strictly orthodox Israelites (of which he is one) hold to be an essential part of their marriage ceremony. This canopy, which is made of blue silk, and supported upon four posts held by young men of the congregation, is supposed to represent the blue arch of heaven. It is not used by the Reform Hebrews, and it is represented on behalf of the congregration here that they simply granted the youthful couple (who are neither of them members of this branch of the Church) the use of the synagogue without any stipulation being made as to the use of the canopy. That any misunderstanding or interruption should have occurred is deeply regretted by them, but they could not foresee that granting the use of the synagogue simply would lead to such a result as it did in this case.

The audience left the synagogue, most of them disappointed, but a number who had invitations to the house of Mr. Abrahams proceeded thither. Here the bridal party had arrived, and after evening prayers the father of the bride signed the marriage contract, and the ceremony was performed with all the forms and symbols used by the orthodox Israelites. A canopy was raised in the centre of the room, the poles at the corners being held by the bystanders, and the groom with the groomsmen and bridesmaids having taken their positions under it, the bride was called in, and the Rabbi, after the preliminary prayer, read the marriage contract, and the ring having been handed to him by the groom he placed it on the finger of the bride, and the pair partook of nuptial wine. Rabbi Illowy read the seven benedictions, and the wine having been again presented was drank by the couple. In conclusion the glass was broken by Dr. Illowy on the hearth.

FROM DEATH TO LIFE.

A Man Washed Overboard—Sixteen Hours Floating on a Joist—Final Safety.

In a recent issue, says the Cleveland *Herald* of the 25th instant, we made note of the supposed loss of a man from the lumber barge Susan Ward, in tow with two others, during the storm of Monday night. Search having been made for him, the only chance of his being alive seemed to be in the possibility of his having been picked up by some passing vessel and carried to another port. The surprise of the crew can well be imagined when the missing man appeared to their vision in the cabin of the barge in this port as they were at dinner on Wednesday. Not long after, he favored our sanctum with a call, knowing we would, from our interest in sailors, be glad to know of his safety.

This is his narrative in brief. Between one and two o'clock of Tuesday morning, when about twenty-five miles off this port, during a heavy blow, portions of the deck loads of lumber of the three barges in tow of the steamer Dubuque were washed overboard, and James Melledy, one of the crew of the middle barge, Susan Ward, went over with them. The darkness, the wind andthe heavy sea prevented exertions being made to look for him at the time. He was a swimmer, and made for the tow line of the after barge, Merrimac, but the swashing about of the floating lumber and the surging of the line, compelled him to let go and rely upon the lumber. This, too, although it afforded him a support, compelled his being jammed and knocked about to such such a degree that if he hae not been strong and hardy he must have been obliged to let go from sheer exhaustion. Happily he was tough, and a swimmer beside. His experience and observation had taught him that a broad board was harder to manage in a sea than a small one, and he accordingly, as soon as he could see, picked out a joist about ten inches wide and twelve feet long. With this he shoved clear of the mass and gave himself up to drifting. By this it is not to be supposed he had nothing to do but to keep hold and float quietly along upon the surface of the water. The sea was, as we have said, heavy and broken; the joist would roll, and his hands would have to ply quite lively to enable him to keep hold; at times it would rear itself upright, and again a new system of tactics had to be adopted, and so he struggled during the long hours from the time of his going overboard at 1 o'clock of the morning till 5 of the afternoon, when he reached shore. The water was cold, and the risk of cramp was added to his perils. He had the foresight, as soon as he could, to get off his heavy outer clothing and put himself in as free a condition for easy action as possible. About 11 o'clock Tuesday forenoon, he got sight of land. He was then drifting towards it, but in a few moments the wind changed and he commenced drifting away. Again the fickle wind shifted and set him towards the shore. This time he determined not to be entirely at the mercy of the wind and current, and by swimming availed himself of the aid of the elements.

He is much bruised, being, as he says, "stiff, and black and blue all over." The escape from drowning is wonderful, and is clearly owing to his strength, hardihood, and his being able to swim. An ordinary landsman would undoubtedly have been lost.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Nagle Homicide.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Pazzon.

The Court to-day resumed the trial of Thomas Hill, colored, for the murder of John E. Nagle, in Letitia street, on the evening of March 9. The defense set forth that Nagle was under the influence of liquor and provoked both difficulties with Black (who was tried and acquitted in May) and with Hill, and therefore if the jury believed the blows dealt by Hill caused death, they could find him guilty of no higher offense than manslaughter. But the strong point was as to what caused death, the blows inflicted by Hill or those inflicted by Black. Evidence of the defendant's good character was also introduced as an element of the defense. The case is still on trial. G. Davis Page and J. T. Pratt, Esqs., represent the accused.

There will be no Court to-morrow.

—How to kill the potato bug is the all-engrossing question among the Western farmers.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

English Cabinet Reconstruction

The Continued Hot Weather.

New York Warmer than Havana.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Earl Granville and the Foreign Office.

LONDON, June 28.—The morning journals reiterate the statement that Earl Granville, Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, will succeed the late Earl of Clarendon as head of the Foreign Office.

The Colonial Office.

The *Post* (Conservative organ) says in such case the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, will probably succeed Earl Granville in the Colonial Office.

An American to the Fore.

It is stated that an American has offered to purchase the residence of the late Charles Dickens, at Gad's Hill, for £20,000.

The "Goodwood" Cup.

It is almost generally conceded that Mr. Hessey's b. g. Sabinus will win the Goodwood cup next month. The betting now is five to two against Lord Falmouth's Kingcraft for the St. Leger.

The Fenian Question.

The commissioners appointed by the Government to investigate the charges so frequently made lately that the Fenians now in confinement in England and the colonies are harshly treated, will soon enter upon their work. The prisoner will have an opportunity to be heard privately before the officers of the Government. At such hearing the jailers will not be permitted to be present.

The "Times" on Clarendon.

The *Times* of this morning, in closing its eulogy of the late Earl of Clarendon, says:—"Ordinary men or mere politicians could never have attained his position. Others had to cram for new topics. He was always posted. He was large-hearted and statesmanlike."

GREECE.
The Corinth Canal.

ATHENS, June 28.—It is announced that work on the canal through the Isthmus of Corinth, for some time in contemplation, will be commenced at once.

SPAIN.
Movements of General Prim.

MADRID, June 28.—General Prim has gone to Toledo. He will return on Friday, when he will go to Vichy for a few weeks.

FRANCE.
Weddings in High Life.

PARIS, June 28.—The marriages of the Prince of Vicavaro with the daughter of Lorillard Spencer, and of William Defroot with Miss Hawley, of Stamford, Connecticut, is announced.

FROM NEW YORK.

Died from the Heat.

ROCHESTER, June 28.—John East, a butcher, while driving to Spencerport yesterday afternoon, was prostrated by the heat, and died this morning. The thermometer was at 90 at 9 o'clock this A. M.

[A Brakeman Killed.

FISHKILL, June 28.—William Townsend, a brakeman, was killed on the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad yesterday, by his head coming in contact with an abutment.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Stocks heavy. Money, 3@5 per cent. Gold, 111; 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 110¾; do. 1864, do., 110½; do. 1865 do., 110¾; do. do. new, 112¾; do. 1867, 112¾; do. 1868, 112¾; 10-40s, 107½; Virginia 6s, new, 69¾; Missouri 6s, 94½; Canton Company, 67; Cumberland preferred, 38; New York Central and Hudson River, 96¾; Erie, 22; Reading, 106; Adams Express, 66¾; Michigan Central, 119¾; Michigan Southern, 97¾; Illinois Central, 137½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 109¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 116; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95¾; Western Union Telegraph, 34½.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Cotton nominal; sales of 300 bales at 29¾c. Flour dull and declined 10c.; sales of 8000 barrels State at $5·10@525; Ohio at $5·70@6·70; Western at $5.10@6·60; and Southern at $6·90@9.75. Wheat lower. Corn heavy; sales of 32,000 bushels mixed Western at 90@93c. Oats steady; sales of 21,000 bushels. Beef quiet. Pork heavy at $29·90@30; prime $22@23.50. Lard heavy; steam, 14¾@15¾c.; kettle, 16@16¼c. Whisky nominal at $1·03.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Indian Outrages.

CHEYENNE, June 27.—A large force of Indians assembled at Medecine Bow river yesterday, and exhibited signs of hostile intent. A telegram from Rawlins, Wyoming, says that forty-six warriors passed that place yesterday, going south. In the outskirts of the village they stole five horses and killed one man. Lieutenant Young, with thirty-five regulars, started in pursuit of them last night.

The Boston Excursionists

are expected here at 9 A. M. to-morrow on their return trip.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Death of a Naval Officer.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—Captain J. D. Robinson, of the United States navy, died yesterday. His remains will be taken to New York for interment. He commanded the Pensacola in the engagement in Mobile bay.

Street Extension.

The commissioners to arrange for and supervise the extension of Montgomery street were qualified to-day and will commence work at once.

The Sutro Tunnel

has reached a depth of 1270 feet.

FROM THE STATE.

Democratic Nomination.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

INDIANA, Pa., June 28.—Hon. S. S. Jamison was yesterday nominated by the Democratic Convention for the Assembly. The district comprises the counties of Indiana and Westmoreland. Major Jamison was the Senatorial Representative of that district from 1853 to 1856, and is now 75 years of age.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Nominations by the President.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations:—Edward E. Douglass, Marshal for the Northern district of Alabama; John C. Burton, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fourth district of Indiana.

FROM CAPE MAY.

First Boat of the Season.

CAPE ISLAND, June 28.—The steamer Arrow, Captain Smith, left the steamboat landing at 9·30 A. M. for Philadelphia. She will leave Philadelphia for Cape May on Thursday morning.

Weather Reports.

PLAISTER COVE, 9 A. M., June 28.—Wind N.W., cloudy, thermometer 64.
Halifax, wind N., cloudy, thermometer 62.
Portland, wind S. E., hazy, thermometer 73.
Boston, wind S. W., clear, thermometer 78.
New York, wind W. N. W., clear, thermometer 89.
Philadelphia, wind S. W., clear, thermometer 86.
Wilmington, Del., wind S. W., clear, thermom., 85.
Washington, wind N. W., clear, thermometer 82.
Fortress Monroe, wind S. W., clear, thermometer 82.
Richmond, Va., wind W., clear, thermometer 86.
Savannah, wind S., clear, thermometer 88.
Augusta, wind S., cloudy, thermometer 82.
Oswego, wind S. W., clear, thermometer 80.
Buffalo, wind S. W., clear, thermometer 87.
Pittsburg, wind W., clear, thermometer 84.
Chicago, wind W., clear, thermometer 80.
Louisville, wind N., clear, thermometer 84.
Mobile, wind N. W., clear, thermometer 82.
New Orleans, wind N. W., clear, thermometer 84.
Key West, wind E., cloudy, thermometer 84.
Havana, clear, thermometer 82.

MOUNT VERNON.

Meeting of the Lady Vice-Regents—Plans for the Improvement of the Estate.

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* writes as follows:—

Mount Vernon possesses more than ordinary attractions just now in consequence of the meeting there of the vice-regents of the Mount Vernon Association, a corps of talented women who meet annually in council to devise ways and means to keep up this home of the Father of his Country, which has been confided to their care.

A reception was given by the council on Wednesday, the 22d—a royal day in June it was, too—cool and charming.

From the broad high porch of the house, which runs across its front, we were ushered into the grand banqueting hall, into the presence of the twelve vice-regents of the Mount Vernon Association.

I doubt if a more goodly array of matrons ever graced that hall in the palmiest days of Mount Vernon; if the Lees or the Custises or the Fairfaxes could show more beauty, elegance, or intellect.

During the war Mount Vernon was always neutral ground, although frequently surrounded, first by one party, then by the other. The regent, whose duty it is to call together the council, was at her home in South Carolina; many of the vice-regents were also in the South, and little could be or was done, further than to keep the place from actual desolation. Miss Cunningham—who was the original projector of the idea to purchase the estate and who probably has done more towards the payment for it than any other woman—has come to live there, and has already done much towards repairing and renovating it; but the income is small and uncertain, coming principally from the receipts of the boat, and from selling fruit, vegetables, and milk. But this is too untrustworthy a manner of supporting the establishment and estate, and the regent has called the council to meet at the place, that they may see, by personal inspection, the necessity of some great effort.

They hope to be able to rebuild the colonnades between the house and the offices, kitchen, etc., in the original manner, to provide in some degree against fire, and to drain the cellar, which is always partly full of water. After attending to these necessary repairs, they hope to be able to restore some of the original furniture and ornaments or to replace them by suitable ones. The rooms have been greatly improved by a little paint and thorough cleansing. Huge fenders have been placed over the hearths and mantel-pieces to prevent their further mutilation by relic hunters. One of the chambers, the blue room, where it is said General Lafayette slept, has been furnished by the efforts of Mrs. Halsted, of New Jersey, who has been unceasing in her labors. Her example has inspired other vice-regents, who have pledged themselves to furnish each a room, and in this way the eighteen bed-rooms will soon have an inhabited aspect.

They intend to make a great effort to purchase the equestrian portrait of "Washington before Yorktown," which hangs in the Capitol. This seems a suitable picture for the Mount Vernon mansion, as it is not only an excellent likeness of General Washington, but also of his military family, five officers who accompanied him on the memorable occasion. The picture was painted by Rembrandt Peale, and now hangs in the Capitol, although it still belongs to the Peale family, who are anxious to sell it.

There are besides some family portraits of great interest scattered through the country, which should be collected and hung in their old places; and some very interesting relics which would add much to the charm of the place. The veritable basket in which Mrs. Washington carried her keys in those good old days, when every lady, no matter what her position, was her own housekeeper, and the medicine chest from which she dispensed health to her family and retainers, are in the possession of a Virginia family, who will consent to part with them for a consideration.

Incidentals.

—One Florida Indian is reported to be nine feet and a half tall. How is that for high, Lo?

—All but one of the Wisconsin Congressmen emphatically declare that they will not accept renominations.

—General Jeff Thompson is making his first visit to St. Joseph, Mo., since the war. He was once Mayor of the city.

—Jeff Davis received one vote for Supreme Judge in Oswego county at the recent judicial election in New York.

—A Chicago tourist has bought in Kansas half a dozen young buzzards, believing them to be eaglets.

—A Kentucky Sheriff has notified the taxpayers in his district that he is "tyred of dunning for taks," and that "the taks-paiers ot to know tha ot to pa without biung duned."

—A Louisville paper reports that "Paris is eager to hear Mrs. Davison, the great soprano singer of Louisville." It should be borne in mind that the Paris referred to is in Kentucky.

—Speaking of Jeff Davis, the New Orleans *Picayune* says:—"With such men as now bear sway, for him the post of honor is decidedly the private station." Oh!

—The New Orleans *Times* will hardly hasten the coming of the era of good feeling by saying, as it does, that "it is some satisfaction to know that Massachusetts is fast losing her credit in the money market."

—When the Springfield *Republican* ascertains the result of that wager between "two Lee Goose Pond mountain lasses," will it please inform an ignorant world just what a Lee Goose Pond mountain lass is?

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Tuesday, June 28, 1870.

The bank statement yesterday shows a further falling off in resources, though only to a moderate extent. Legal tenders and coin combined are less by $518,219 than last week. There is a diminution in the deposit lines of $131,843, whilst the loans have again increased $636,471 These figures show a continuance of the features which have now characterized the market for four weeks past. The surplus funds are thus narrowing down gradually, and a firmer tone among lenders may be expected, though no scarcity may be anticipated.

Money is abundant on call at 3@4 per cent., and on first-class paper at 5@7 per cent., according to credit and dates.

Gold is very quiet and remarkably steady at 111@111¼. The business this morning is entirely confined to the payment of duties and is very light.

Government bonds are injuriously affected by fresh rumors regarding the Funding and Currency bills, and prices are slightly off.

Local stocks were active, but prices were hardly so strong. No State or City securities sold.

Reading Railroad sold freely at a slight decline; sales at 53⅛@53 3-16. Pennsylvania was taken 57⅝@57¾; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 46, ex. div.; Lehigh Valley at 58; and Camden and Amboy at 119.

Canal shares were dull. Small sales of Schuylkill at 8¼; 17¾ was offered for do. preferred stock; and 34½ for Lehigh.

In Bank shares there were sales of Manufactures' at 30½, and Union Passenger Railway at 44.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third stree

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 City 6s, New. c&p.	100⅛	100 sh O C & A R.	18 46
$2000 O C & A R 8s lots	81	100 sh Read R.	c.53 3-16
$500 N Penna 6s	96	400 do	is.b60.53 3-16
$1000 Pa & N Y C 7s	92	700 do	is.53 3-16
$1000 Pa R Con 8s.. Cp	97⅞	200 do	is.53 3-16
$1000 Pa 2d mt	99	400 do	is.b60.53 3-16
$2000 Phil & R 6s	92	100 do	b5.53 3-16
$900 Sch N 7s B L	15	300 do	b60.53 3-16
$3000 Leh Con Ln	79¾	200 do	s5 is. 53⅜
4 sh Manuf Bk	90½	100 do	is.53⅜
213 sh Penna R.	is. 57¼	100 do	c & A R. 2d.119
100 do	57¼	151 sh Leh Val.	is. 58
42 do	is. 57⅜	200 sh Sch Nv	8¾

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¼@117¾; do., 1862, 110¾@110¾; do. 1864, 110¾@110¾; do. 1865, 110¾@110¾; do. 1865, new, 112¾@113; do. 1867, do. 112¾@113¼; do. 1868, do., 112¾@113¼; 10-40s, 107¾@108; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 113@114; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 110¾@111¼; Silver, 108@110. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $870@880; Central Pacific R. R., $930@940; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $770@790.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¼@117¾; 5-20s of 1862, 110¾@110¾; do., 1864, 110¾@110¾; do., 1865, 110¼@110¾; do. do., July, 112¾@113; do. do., 1867, 112¾@113; do. 1868, 112¾@113; 10-40s, 107¾@108; Pacifics, 113@114. Gold, 111.

NAHR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	111	11·52 A. M.	111¾
10·01 "	111¾	12·00 M.	111¾
11·09 "	111	12·01 P. M.	111¾
11·15 "	111¾		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, June 28.—The Flour market is without improvement, but prices remain without quotable change. There is no demand for shipment, and the operations of the home consumers are confined to their immediate wants. The sales foot up 700 barrels, including superfine at $5@5·25; extras at $5·37½; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6@7—the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@6·75; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6·25@7; and fancy brands at $7·50@9, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·25. In Corn Meal no sales were reported.

There is scarcely any demand for Wheat, and prices, though quotably unchanged, favor buyers. Sales of Pennsylvania red at $1·50; 1500 bushels Southern at $1·50; and Western do. at $1·45@1·46. Rye is steady at $1·10 for Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet, but the recent advance is well sustained. Sales of Pennsylvania and Southern yellow at $1·10; Western do. at $1·08; and Western mixed at $1·06@1·07. Oats attract but little attention; sales of Pennsylvania at 63@65c. In Barley and Malt nothing doing.

Bark—The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron was at $27 per ton.

Whisky is dull at the recent decline. We quote Western iron-bound at $1·02@1·03.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Cable.)

LIVERPOOL, June 28.—Arrived out, steamships Austrian and Lelpsic.

(By Telegraph.)

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—Arrived, ships Savernake and Martha Rideout, from New Cas'le, N. S. W.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Arrived, steamship Russia, from Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JUNE 28

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....82 | 11 A. M.....94 | 2 P. M.....99

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Str Mars, Grumley, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Brig John McDonold, Adams, Halifax, Souder & Adams.
Schr Harry Lee, Barrett, Wilmington, N. C., Chas. Haslam & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

OUR HISTORIAN DIPLOMATIST.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The Hon. George Bancroft is our present Minister at the Court of Berlin, and receives a salary of $12,000 a year in gold for attending to the official business, such as it is, of the United States with the North German Confederation. That this business, however, does not occupy all his time and attention, but leaves him considerable leisure for pursuing his favorite literary occupation, is shown by a letter recently written by him to the State Department, and which has just been printed by order of the Senate.

It seems that some Senator who knew and appreciated the value of Mr. Bancroft's lucubrations, and was determined that the nation should not remain ignorant of its debt to the illustrious historian ambassador, procured the passage of a resolution requesting the President, "if in his opinion not inconsistent with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate any recent correspondence of Mr. Bancroft, the Minister of the United States in Berlin, relating to political questions in Germany." The President, on receiving this request, referred it in due course to Secretary Fish, and he to his assistant, Mr. Bancroft Davis, and the result has been the publication of a letter—upon what does the reader suppose?—upon "the internal political condition of the Transleithan part of the Austrian empire!" What an ambassador to North Germany has to do with the affairs of Austria, and what the Transleithan part of that empire is to the United States, is not explained; but there the letter is, filling six octavo pages of fine print, headed "American Legation, Berlin, April 18, 1870," and signed at the end, in large capitals, "George Bancroft."

A perusal of the document shows that it is a very nice little treatise on the present condition and prospects of Hungary, written in Mr. Bancroft's usual philosophical style, and admirably adapted to serve as the preliminary penance by which the members of the New York Historical Society earn, or used to earn, once a month, the right to partake of chocolate and sandwiches. The following paragraph, taken from near the beginning, may serve to give some idea of what it is like:—

"Within three hours after the news of the Austrian defeat at Sadowa reached Buda-Pesth the Magyar patriots formed their plan for the reconstruction of the empire upon a basis of political, personal, and constitutional liberty. The system, which had been thoroughly digested, and which Deak, at least, if no other, knew how to deduce from the pragmatic sanction of Charles VI, was an acknowledgment of the dualism of the Austrian empire and the equality of the two separate parts, with a constitutional concert of action in general affairs, effected by a meeting of their respective delegates under the same Emperor-King. The Hungarian monarchy of St. Stephen was to raise its head through the Magyars on the one side, and what was called the crown lands, or hereditary provinces, which are seventeen in number, were to constitute themselves as one organism under the lead of the Germans on the other. The two parts, from a little stream which divides them, though for a few miles only, took their names of Cisleitha, or the Austrian hereditary provinces, and the Transleitha, or Hungary, the ancient kingdom of St. Stephen. To give you at a glance an exact idea of this division, I have caused a map to be so colored as to represent vividly to the eye the division of the old Austrian empire into Cisleitha and Transleitha, assigning the Slavonic military boundary to Hungary, or Transleitha, and Dalmatia, for the present at least, to Cisleitha. I annex a second map, so colored as to exhibit the great constituent elements of Transleitha on the one side and the seventeen separate provinces of Cisleitha on the other."

And so forth, and so on. We have a eulogy of Deak, the Hungarian statesman; a glowing description of the natural advantages of the Hungarian territory, and of the city of Buda-Pesth; a gloomy account of the rest of Austria, to serve as a background to the picture; and some excellent advice to the Austrian politicians, which no doubt they will gladly receive and profit by. Our accomplished Minister at Vienna, the Hon. John Jay of Revolutionary descent, will also, we are sure, feel obliged to Mr. Bancroft for pointing out to him how he too might exercise his otherwise useless talents; and we may expect before long to hear a call in the Senate for the publication, "if not inconsistent with the public interest," of a learned dissertation by him upon Polish nationality and antiquities, or some other equally recondite subject.

Undoubtedly any of our eminent American diplomatists had better be concocting little essays like this upon Hungary, and getting up colored maps, than remaining idle or gambling at Baden-Baden or Homburg. But we protest against the system that pays men thousands of dollars a year for such trifling.

1860—1870.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Ten years ago the United States presented to the world the spectacle of a republic in which the fundamental principle of republicanism was only half acknowledged. One section of the country was ruled by an aristocracy of the most odious kind, under which individual liberty was almost unknown, and men, women, and children were bought and sold, flogged, chained, branded, and bred for the market like cattle; where the preacher was not allowed to preach the sanctity of marriage, and it was a crime to teach the poor to read. Freedom of speech under that tyrannous *regime* was a pestilent heresy. The press was muzzled more securely than the press of France. Law or no law, a paper which taught in the language of the Declaration of Independence that "all men are born equal" could not be sent through the mails. A man who read the *Tribune* must do so in peril of his life. A citizen who believed that the despotism under which he lived was cruel and shameful and hostile to the spirit of American institutions, must hold his tongue, or face social ostracism and bodily danger. Even the courts were enslaved and advocates silenced by the iron tyranny which bound the South as absolutely as Russia a century ago was bound to the throne of the Czar. Under its blighting influence manufactures were banished from nearly half the Union; wasteful systems of agriculture exhausted the land; and five or six millions of people, white and black, were kept in degrading ignorance and poverty that a few lords of the soil might be supported in precarious luxury.

Such was the condition of the slave States. Even the free States were free in name rather than reality. It was slavery which for a long term of years had owned the Federal Government and made laws for the whole nation. The terrorism of slavery was felt even in Northern States, where to be the friend of liberty was counted a reproach, and the slaver was permitted to hunt his victims through our streets and imprison them in our jails. America, which professed to be the home of the oppressed, was the paradise of the oppressor. Of all great civilized nations she alone made a traffic in human flesh. She was an evil example to all the world, and a byword in the lips of foreigners who, without the sanctions of representative government and written constitutions, enjoyed in many respects more genuine freedom than we did.

Only ten years ago, and what a change today! Slavery is gone like a nightmare. The four millions of freed people, entering upon their new life without the reaction which might have been anticipated after such sudden liberation, are fast becoming useful and reputable citizens. Commerce and domestic industry are reviving. The scars of war are already nearly obliterated. For the new South a future of unexampled prosperity is dawning, in which material improvements are keeping pace with the growth of education and general intelligence. The degraded lower class which was the curse of the slave States is disappearing. Free speech, a free press, and equal rights are now the privileges of all parts of the country alike. For the first time in our history the States are really united. For the first time we can really offer ourselves to the world as an example of free government, and encourage the liberals of Europe with the spectacle of our success. As a slaveholding republic America had little power to promote the progress of mankind; as a free country, she has already given an impetus to liberty everywhere. It seems only yesterday that we finished our war, but more brilliant results have already followed our victory than ten years ago the most hopeful of us expected to witness in a lifetime. The first effect of the destruction of the rebellion which threatened our existence was the destruction of the French empire, which threatened the nationality of Mexico. The surrender of General Lee involved the ignominious retirement of Napoleon from his military occupation of a neighboring republic, and with his failure no doubt ended the last attempt to establish a monarchy on the North American continent. In the domestic administration of France the American victory has also had its results. It was unquestionably in consequence of the impulse thus given to liberalism that the Emperor found it politic to relax the severity of personal government, and introduce some few reforms; and it is evident enough that, in spite of the success of the plebiscitum trick, still further concessions to the people will soon be necessary. With Great Britain our relations are more intimate than with any other European country, and there the influence of our revolution has been enormous. It is hardly too much to say that in Great Britain the moral effect of our triumph over slavery swept away in half a dozen years the accumulated abuses of centuries. The reform of representation and extension of the suffrage, the overthrow of a tyrannical Church establishment, the redress of the Irish land grievance—great political achievements all of them—were hastened many years, perhaps many generations, by the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox. England has not rested, however, with these works. The whole kingdom is astir with the spirit of reform. The abolition of religious tests, the extension of education, the establishment of the ballot, the introduction of a complete system of self-government in the colonies, are the tasks now pressing for accomplishment, and the present generation may see a complete change in the relative political conditions of the two classes of English society. Finally, we have shamed Brazil and Spain into doing something toward abolishing slavery in their possessions, so that in a few years more the last remnants of the curse must be destroyed. This is a part of what we have done during the decade just closed. Ten years ago we were a reproach to civilized nations; to-day we are the Liberal leaders of the world. If any American wants to go back to the old state of things we shall not quarrel with him for being a fool; for ourselves, we like the new glory better than the ancient shame and trouble.

Yet in the face of this brilliant history the survivors of the old despotic party which kept us degraded so long, and came so near destroying us forever in the Rebellion, take advantage of the approaching anniversary of independence to tell us that we have been dreadfully in the wrong ever since 1860, and beg us to return once more to the protection of "men accustomed to govern." These are the men who hounded Lincoln and Wadsworth to their graves, who burned orphan asylums, and hanged inoffensive negroes to lamp-posts. These are the men who brought upon us four years of terrible civil war, quarrelled with all our devices for putting an end to it, and now blame us for fighting. In their survey of the decade there is no such vision of progress as we have tried to paint; they profess to see nothing but the exercise of "arbitrary force," "unscrupulous men elevated to place by the accident of war," "outrages upon private rights," "invasions of personal liberty." The old cry of "Hands off the Constitution!" (as if that instrument were designed not to protect our liberties but to bind us helpless while our liberties are destroyed), is raised by them to-day with as much persistency and as little meaning as it was all through the war. They are still denouncing the great struggle as a most unconstitutional and unwarrantable proceeding, and still predicting, as they have predicted ever since 1861, the speedy extinction of free government on this continent unless the reactionary Democracy are restored to power. The results of a few local elections—and especially the complete control they have now secured of the great vote factory in New York—have given them hope of resurrection, and they purpose to rejoice. "There is a prospect of better things," they exclaim: "let us, then, celebrate this year, the birthday of the United States, confident that there is at hand a restoration in all its completeness of our good old Government, under which the people and the States may again enjoy their rights." The Democratic party has been making false prophecies now pretty steadily for ten years, and in prophesying its own resurrection it has certainly made another. The "good old Government" is gone forever, and the men who destroyed it by their own folly and tried to destroy the whole country with it, we never can trust with power again. They may as well keep the Fourth at Tammany this year as they kept it in 1869—cursing at the soldiers, and denouncing the United States as a country not fit to live in.

REVIVAL OF THE KNOW-NOTHING ISSUE BY THE REPUBLICANS.

From the N. Y. World.

On Saturday, the infamous bill designed to obstruct naturalization and obstruct the use of naturalization papers by citizens holding them, was brought up by Senator Conkling, who has it in charge. He attempted to put it on its passage, and as he hoped to bring it to an immediate vote, he said that he would not make a speech. After remarks by the radical Senator Drake, who confessed that it was aimed at the Democratic party in New York, the bill was vigorously assailed by Senators Saulsbury, Vickers, and Bayard, and went over until next Saturday, when it is to be finally disposed of.

Some of the old Know-Nothing leaders—among them Chauncy Schaeffer, a noted old-time Know-Nothing orator and agitator—are in Washington lobbying for the passage of the bill.

The revival and adoption of the defunct Know-Nothing issue by the Republicans is a noteworthy sign of the times. It betokens a consciousness that the negro agitation has spent its force. That Dagon of the Philistines has fallen in the temple of its worshippers, and they are constrained to call on some other god for help. They have succeeded in introducing seven hundred thousand black voters into the body politic; but those black voters are concentrated in a minority of the States, and are intermingled with an intelligent white population always remarkable for political activity and skill, who are likely to gain over the negro mind the ascendancy which knowledge exerts over ignorance, property over indigence, employer over employed, neighbors over neighbors, and social standing over an inferior caste. The Republicans can no longer put their political trust in the negro; and as something must be done to retrieve the falling fortunes of their party, they can hit upon nothing better than a resuscitation of the old hostility to the rights of naturalized citizens. As the great State of New York seems more hopelessly lost to the Republicans than any other State in the Union, the Naturalization bill is more immediately directed against the Democracy of this State. Mr. Davis, one of our Republican Representatives, is its author, and Mr. Conkling, one of our Republican Senators, takes charge of it in the Senate.

If this Know Nothing bill is to pass, we hope it will pass *now*. Time enough will elapse before the Presidential election to amend our State constitution, if the radicals pass it at this session; and with the indignation it will arouse among our immigrant population, it will be easy to carry an amendment placing them on the same liberal footing upon which they have always stood in several of the Western States. If the radical Know-Nothing Congress force us to take such a step, we can easily open the door to all *bona fide* residents, whether naturalized or not, and permit them to vote without naturalization papers. In the West, immigrants vote on the same terms as natives; and if New York should adopt the same rule, our Irish and German inhabitants would vote after one year's residence, instead of the five years now required. The Republicans are introducing a game which two can play at, and the winning cards are in the hands of the Democrats. The Know-Nothings in Congress make a great blunder in assuming that naturalization is a necessary prerequisite to voting, in the face of a long-settled practice to the contrary in several States. Any State that choses can adopt the same liberal practice by a simple amendment to its constitution.

The Know-Nothing Naturalization bill is also a blunder on the part of the Republicans who are pressing it, in another respect. It will consolidate the whole naturalized vote in favor of the Democratic party. The war has shaken the control of the party over the foreign voters, and nothing could be better calculated to recover it than the adoption of the old Know-Nothing issue by the Republicans. The whole body of foreign-born citizens will stand by the Democratic party and give us their zealous support in defending their rights and frustrating Federal oppression by counteracting State enactments. Whether the new naturalization bill passes or fails, it equally discloses the hostile animus of the Republican party towards our adopted citizens. They are reasonably jealous of their rights, and will need no persuasion to throw their influence on the side of their tried and steadfast friends.

THE DISCORDANT DEMOCRACY.

From the N. Y. Times.

The preaching of the Democratic Senators and members scarcely harmonizes with their practice. Having been neither moderate nor discreet in their Congressional course, the lesson they now read the party throughout the country sounds oddly enough. They have been hindrances, not helps, to practical reform; they have made every question relating to the South an occasion for fomenting discontent and assailing the validity and completeness of reconstruction. Even so courteous a gentleman as Mr. Cox could not allow the Georgia debate to pass on Friday without revealing the bitter hate with which his party regard the legislative foundation on which the new South stands.

The address issued by the Democratic caucus just held at Washington suggests for the fall campaign the cultivation of quite a different spirit. Senators and Representatives who have done their utmost to perpetuate idle and mischievous controversies now entreat their friends to "let there be no dissensions about minor matters—no time lost in the discussion of dead issues." What these "dead issues" are, we are left to guess. They must refer to the war and reconstruction, or the expression is virtually meaningless. But why not say so explicitly? If the Democratic Senators and Representatives really intend that their party in the coming elections shall acquiesce in the new order of things at the South—in negro enfranchisement, and the civil and political equality secured by the recent constitutional amendments, why hesitate to state the case in plain terms? Is it that the Democratic legislators, remembering how the philosophizing of the *World* touching "dead issues" has been received by the more pronounced organs of the party, have hoped to avert embarrassment and offense by the adoption of vague and politic phraseology?

If this has been the purpose of the caucus, we can imagine the consternation created by the address of Tammany. The prudent generalization of the leaders at Washington is marred by the characteristic bluntness of the leaders in New York. Tammany may be unscrupulous, but at least it is not hypocritical. And the circular of invitation sent forth by the Sachems, in connection with the Fourth of July festival, shows that the spirit which dominated in July, 1868, still desires to be the exponent and ruler of the party.

While, then, the Senators and Representatives blandly counsel the abandonment of "dead issues," Tammany takes unusual pains to invest these issues with a living interest and importance. According to Tammany, the issues arising out of the Republican policy of reconstruction are not dead—they slumber only until the fall campaign begins. True, the address declares that "all questions connected with the late civil war are properly at an end." But the context in reference to the new Southern governments makes it evident that these are to be assailed whenever the Democracy obtain power. "The entire South is without a stable government," the Sachems assert; and the task of restoring to the South, "in all its completeness, the old government," is designated as one of the prime duties of the party. What "the old Government" signifies, in a Democratic sense, and as applied to the South, we cannot doubt. It means the overthrow of existing things, and the restoration of the system which alone can make possible Democratic ascendency in the Southern States.

The discordant elements which manifested themselves within the walls of Tammany two years ago, still operate with undiminished force. There are judicious Democrats who would discard the "dead issues," and there are zealous Democrats who would keep them constantly before the people. Whether the relative strength of the two sections has been changed since the nomination of Seymour and Blair is a question that will remain unanswered until the State Conventions, by their platforms and nominations, formally indicate the party policy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE UNITED STATES BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to five million dollars.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 4 60t Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., No 227 South FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1870.
NOTICE.—In accordance with the terms of the lease and contract between the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., dated May 19, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co. will pay at their office, No. 227 South FOURTH st., Philadelphia, on and after the 19th day of JULY, 1870, a dividend of $1'50 per share, clear of all taxes, to the stockholders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co., as they shall stand registered on the books of the said East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. on the 1st day of July, 1870.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S BRADFORD,
Treasurer.
Note.—The transfer books of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will be closed on July 1 and reopened on July 11, 1870.
HENRY C. JONES,
8 22 1m Treasurer East Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 417 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1870.
NOTICE.—The Loanholders of the Schuylkill Navigation Company who have not yet signed the agreement for the extension of their loans—requisite as a preliminary to the execution of the proposed lease of this company's works to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company—are respectfully requested to call at this office and sign such agreement at their earliest convenience.
By order of the Managers.
6 25 6t F. FRALEY, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE JEFFERSON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

DIVIDEND — CORNPLANTER OIL COMPANY.—The Directors have declared their regular Quarterly Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company, payable at their office, No. 524 WALNUT Street, on and after July 1, 1870, clear of State tax. Transfer Books close on the 23d inst. and re-open 2d July.
HIRAM BROWER,
6 21 tuths6t Treasurer.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 1f No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT STREET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

A TOILET NECESSITY.—AFTER nearly thirty years' experience, it is now generally admitted that MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the most refreshing and agreeable of all toilet perfumes. It is entirely different from Cologne Water, and should never be confounded with it: the perfume of the Cologne disappearing in a few moments after its application, whilst that of the Florida Water lasts for many days. 3 1½

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MANAYUNK BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2 6 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 206 BROADWAY, New York.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
3 17½ No. 711 N. NINTH Street above Coates.

INSTRUCTION.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 13. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
6 15 wfm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDING, No. 108 South TENTH Street.—A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street, 5 30 tf

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 46 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS AND SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia
ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWAR Avenue.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK
are now receiving freight at
5 cents per 100 pounds,
2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.
INSURANCE ¼ OF 1 PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.
The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
3 28 5 PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Thursday, June — at 8 A. M.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana on — June
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, July 2, at 8 A. M.
The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, July 9.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, July 2, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, July 9th.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 1½ No. 130 South THIRD Street.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—
ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
PROMETHEUS, 600 tons, Captain Gray.
JULY, 1870.
Prometheus, Friday, July 1.
J. W. Everman, Friday, July 8.
Prometheus, Friday, July 15.
J. W. Everman, Friday, July 22.
Prometheus, Friday, July 29.
Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.
Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.
Rates as low as by any other route.
Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing.
SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or WILLIAM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 28, 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, July 2, 8 A. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, July 9, 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, July 12, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$30
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1½

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4§

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
5 4 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11§

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, wide Paulins, Belting, Ball Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (Old Store).

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
These splendid new vessels are this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board),
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia apply at Adams Express Company, to
H. L. LEAF,
12 7½ No. 230 CHESNUT Street.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES
In 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents. Table Cutlery Plated Ware, etc. 11 6 fmwf

GENUINE OROIDE
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
$12, $15, $20, $25.
We are now selling our Watches at retail for wholesale prices, $12 and upwards, all in hunting cases. Gentlemen's and Ladies' sizes, warranted good timers as the best, costing ten times as much.
CHAINS AND JEWELRY.
Send for circular. Goods sent C. O. D.
Customers can examine before paying, by paying express charges each way.
JAMES CERARD & CO.,
No. 85 NASSAU STREET (UP STAIRS)
3 28 mwf5 NEW YORK.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street
3 3½ Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

CLOCKS.
TOWER CLOCKS.
MARBLE CLOCKS.
BRONZE CLOCKS.
COUCOU CLOCKS.
VIENNA REGULATORS.
AMERICAN CLOCKS
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.
Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.
CHARLES WILLIAMS'
Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,
Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders to be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in this line of business.
HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,
and only first-class work turned out.
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

FURNITURE, ETC.

RICHMOND & CO.,
FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE WAREROOMS
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,
6 11 PHILADELPHIA

FURNITURE
Selling at Cost,
No. 1019 MARKET Street.
4 18 3m G. R. NORTH.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 2p6

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

WINDOW FASTENER.

THE UNRIVALLED NEVER-FAILING, SELF-LOCKING WINDOW FAST.—The best, most complete, perfect, and durable article for securing windows—either with or without weights—that has ever been offered to the public. Designed for the use of dwellings, stores, factories, steamboats, street and steam railway cars; securely locks the windows in any desired position, and can easily be applied to old and new windows.
Manufactured by the Boston and Meriden Manufacturing Company, No. 512 COMMER

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Edward McDonough fell from a ladder yesterday on Coates street, near Sixteenth, and was severely injured.

—William Rogers, a resident of Nicetown, was overcome by the heat yesterday at Broad and Berks streets, and was removed to a neighboring drug store.

—The following gentlemen were yesterday elected Directors of the Philadelphia School of Design for Women:—W. J. Horstmann, James H. Orne, P. P. Morris, James L. Claghorn, W. P. Wilstach, David S. Brown, R. F. Warner, George Whitney, E. W. Clark, Jay Cooke, John Sartain, Edward S. Clarke.

—The corner stone of the chapel of the Columbia Avenue Presbyterian Church, situ-at the corner of Twenty-first and Nicholas streets, was laid yesterday afternoon with appropriate religious services, conducted by the pastor, Rev. William H. Hodge, Rev. Dr. Stryker, and others.

—William Brooks and Daniel O'Neill, conductor and driver of car No. 59 Girard Avenue Passenger Railway Company, had a final hearing yesterday before Alderman Jones, on the charge of carrying an overload on Monday, 6th inst. Messrs. Kilpatrick and Hutchinson, agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, testified to the crowded condition of the car and the suffering of two light-built horses in their endeavors to pull the load up grade at Corinthian and Girard avenues, one of the horses being completely exhausted. The accused were fined $5 and costs.

—At a meeting of the Seamen's, Firemen's, Coal Passers', and Marines' Bounty Association, held last evening in Friendship Hall, corner of Norris street and Frankford road, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That we are of right entitled to a like bounty with the soldiers, which Congress has failed to give us, and that whereas we served in defense of the Union from 1861 to 1864 as well as they, we think, therefore, that equal justice has not been done. Further, that we petition Congress for the passage of an act granting us bounty, or its equivalent in land; that we will not pledge ourselves to any candidate who does not favor our cause.

—The Committee of Councils on the House of Correction met yesterday afternoon, the object being to fix upon a site for the proposed building, from an inspection of a map of the ground and its surroundings. By accurate measurement, the land purchased contains 153 acres and 113 perches, of which 78 acres and 113 perches are high ground. The low land is represented to be in a condition easily reclaimable, and the whole is of ample size for a House of Correction, Prison, and Almshouse. After considering the matter very fully, the committee came to the conclusion to visit the ground and select a site from personal inspection. The house will front the Delaware river, no matter in what part of the land it may be placed.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 111.

—Indiana has nearly liquidated her State debt.

—Eighteen hundred tons of ice were sold in New York on Saturday.

—The Internal Revenue receipts yesterday were a million and a quarter of dollars.

—Two little girls were recently murdered near Indianapolis. The police think they are on the track of the murderers.

—The trials of the Fenian raiders were commenced at Canandaigua, N. Y., yesterday, and postponed until the 12th of July.

—A man and three children were accidentally poisoned near Somerville, Tenn., on Saturday. The children are dead, the man may recover.

—The President yesterday stated to a friend that he did not desire Mr. Fish to retire from the Cabinet. He was not certain, however, that Mr. Motley would be retained much longer at the Court of St. James.

—It is reported from Washington that it is believed the President will yet succeed in having the St. Domingo treaty confirmed, in consequence of the Senators not being willing to oppose the chief measure of the administration.

—In the United States Senate yesterday, after the close of our report, the Tax bill was further considered. The income tax sections were all stricken out, and a new section offered by Mr. Sherman was adopted, continuing the tax on dividends of corporations and on salaries of Government officers during the year. The tariff sections being taken up, the Senate committee's amendment, striking out the House paragraph classifying sugars, was lost. Mr. Yates moved to abolish all duty on sugars. A recess was then taken until evening, when the Texas Pacific Railroad bill was passed.

Foreign Affairs.

—There was another riotous outbreak in Cork on Sunday.

—A severe drought has imperilled the crops in Germany.

—Earl Granville, it is said, will be Lord Clarendon's successor.

—The English wheat crop is safe, says the Mark Lane *Express*, and it is good authority.

—The strike in Cork is no longer confined to the journeymen tailors, but has become general, and the situation causes much anxiety.

—French Western Railroad stock is firmer, owing to anticipations of increased business from the transportation of American breadstuffs.

DANIEL O'CONNELL ON BENJAMIN DISRAELI.

As the name of the distinguished author of "Lothair" is now upon the lips of most every person in England and America, it may be interesting to our readers to know what Daniel O'Connell's opinion of him was.

The provocation for the following bitter extract from a speech, delivered at Taunton about thirty years ago, was furnished by some remarks of Disraeli's in the course of which he alluded to O'Connell as a "traitor" and an "incendiary." The great orator, rising in his wrath to the full majesty of Irish invective, thus replied:—

"This miscreant had the audacity to style me an incendiary. Why, I was a greater incendiary in 1831 than I am at present, if ever I were one—and if I am, he is doubly so for having employed me. Then he calls me a traitor. My answer to that is, he is a liar. He is a liar in actions and in words. His life is a living lie. He is a disgrace to his species. What state of society must that be that can tolerate such a creature—having the audacity to come forward with one set of principles at one time, and obtain political assistance by reason of those principles, and at another to profess diametrically the reverse? His life, I say again, is a living lie. He is the most degraded of his species and kind; and England is degraded in tolerating, or having upon the face of her society, a miscreant of his abominable, foul, and atrocious nature. My language is harsh, and I owe an apology for it, but I will tell you why I owe an apology. It is for this reason, that if there be harsher words in the British language I should use them, because it is the harshest of all terms that would be descriptive of a wretch of this species. He is just the fellow for the Conservative Club. I suppose if Sir Robert Peel had been out of the way when he was called upon to take office, this fellow would have undertaken to supply his place. He has falsehood enough, depravity and selfishness enough to become the fitting leader of the Conservatives. He is conservatism personified. His name shows him by descent a Jew. His father became a convert. He is better for that in this world; I hope, of course, he will be the better for it in the next. There is a habit of underrating that great and oppressed nation—the Jews. They are cruelly persecuted by persons calling themselves Christians; but no person ever yet was a Christian who persecuted. The cruellest persecution they suffer is upon their character, by the foul names which their calumniators bestowed upon them before they carried their atrocities into effect. They feel the persecution of calumny severer upon them than the persecution of actual force and the tyranny of actual torture. I have the happiness to be acquainted with some Jewish families in London, and amongst them more accomplished ladies, or more humane, cordial, high-minded, or better educated gentlemen, I have never met. It will not be supposed, therefore, when I speak of Disraeli as the descendant of a Jew, that I mean to tarnish him on that account. They were once the chosen people of God. There were miscreants among them, also, and it must have certainly been from one of those that Disraeli descended. He possesses just the qualities of the impenitent thief who died upon the cross, whose name, I verily believe, must have been Disraeli. For aught I know, the present Disraeli is descended from him; and with the impression that he is, I now forgive the heir-at-law of the blasphemous thief who died upon the cross."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·29	MOON SETS	..
SUN SETS	7·35	HIGH WATER	1·20

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOMAS G. HOOD, CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Wisconsin	Liverpool	New York	June 9
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	June 13
Samaria	Liverpool	New York v B.	June 14
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	June 15
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	June 15
Bremen	Bremen	New York	June 16
Russia	Liverpool	New York	June 18

FOR EUROPE.

Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	June 29
Sidonia	New York	Glasgow	June 29
Hansa	New York	Bremen	June 30
Etna	New York	Liverpool via H.	June 28
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	June 28
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	June 29
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	June 30
Hansa	New York	Bremen	June 30
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	July 2
Paraguay	New York	London	July 2
Donau	New York	Bremen	July 2
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	July 2
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	July 6
Periere	New York	Havre	July 9
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	July 9
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool via H.	July 12

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Columbia	New York	Havana	June 30
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	July 2
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	July 2
Cuba	Baltimore	Havana via K. W.	July 2

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Bark Lorena, Patterson, Lubeck.
Schr Nettie Richardson, Davis, Galveston, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Addie Ryerson, Houghton, Portland, Weld, Nagle & Co.—not as before.
Schr Nevada, Grumley, Hartford, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr B. Blackman, Morris, Warren, R. I., do.
Schr Black Diamond, Williams, Rockport, do.
Schr Vicksburg, Higgins, Gloucester, do.
Schr J. V. Wellington, Chipman, Boston, do.
Schr M. J. Fisher, Lawrence, Lynn, do.
Schr M. E. Coyne, Harris, Boston, do.
Schr Wm. S. Thompson, Raynor, Richmond, Va., David Cooper.
Schr Thos. Ware, Abdill, Richmond, Va., do.
Schr Ploughboy, Hallett, Boston, Weld, Nagle & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 45 hours from Boston, with mdse. to Henry Winsor & Co. Passengers—Mr. M. McCauley, Mr. Mahtenberg, Mr. W. R. Thompson, Mr. N. Lock, Mr. Conlin, Mr. J. E. Anee, Mr. J. R. Smith, and Mrs. Flynn. Off the Brown, passed an unknown brig; off the Ledge, a bark; two brigs off Reedy Island; and one brig off Newcastle, all bound up, names unknown.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Bark Fanny, Carver, 10 days from Matanzas, with molasses to T. P. Stotesbury & Co.—vessel to Warren & Gregg.

Bark Savannah, Scaife, 27 days from Sombrero, in ballast to Moro Phillips.

Schr Louisa F. Smith, Crie, 15 days from Bangor, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr A. H. Burgess, Turner, 2 days from Milford, Del., with wood to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Four Sisters, Laws, 1 day from Milford, Del., with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

BELOW.

Brig Circassian, Bunker, from Cardenas.
Brig Home, Phillips, from Jamaica.
Schr Ralph Carlton, Curtis, from Cardenas.
Schr J. J. Spencer, Heather, from Clemuegos.
Schr United States, Hopkins, from Mobile.

AT QUARANTINE.

Br. brig Rio, Johnson, from Guantanamo.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, June 27.—Four barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

Mary Rowland, with railroad iron, for Camden.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, June 27.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Catharine Terrence, O. L. Nims, Ann Matthews, A. C. Conde, Tem, W. S. Hamilton, F. H. Parks, T. L. Moore, and Luan, all with coal for N. York. L.S.C.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., June 27 A. M.—Went to sea, brig John Pierce, for Boston.

The steamer America reports brig Ellen P. Stewart towed to sea Saturday night, and brig Home, from Jamaica, passed in yesterday.

In harbor, two brigs, ten schooners, and steamer America.

Wind N. E. Thermometer, 72.

P. M.—Passing in three-mast steamer and one schooner.

In harbor, brig Loch Lomond, bound out; herm. brig; and ten schooners, as reported this A. M.; steamer America; and sloop Delaware.

Wind S. S. E. Thermometer, 84.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Gold Hunter, Freeman, sailed from Liverpool 13th inst. for Philadelphia.

Ship Athenais, Baker, hence, at Flushing 12th inst.

Steamer J. W. Everman, Hinckley, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Steamer Norman, Nickerson, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Steamer City of Cork, Allen, sailed from Liverpool 14th inst. for New York.

Br. steamer Britannia, Campbell, sailed from Glasgow 14th and Greenock 16th inst. for New York.

Fr. steamer Pereire, Duchesne, from Brest, at New York yesterday.

Steamer City of Merida, Deaken, at Havana 25th inst. from Vera Cruz and Sisal for New York.

Steamer Prometheus, Gray, from Charleston 24th inst. for Philadelphia, has on board 165 bales cotton, 19 tcs. rice, 125 bales domestics, 269 bbls. rosin, 150 tons old railroad iron, and 175 pkgs. vegetables and sundries.

Steamer Regulator, Brooks, at Wilmington, N. C., 24th inst. from New York, and cleared 25th to return.

Steamer Empire, Hunter, hence, at Richmond 25th inst.

Bark Don Juste, Dyer, hence, remained at St. Marys, Ga., 20th inst., loading for Montevideo.

Brig Rio, Johnson, from Guantanamo for Philadelphia, passed Fortune Island 11th inst., with all hands sick with fever except the captain and mate.

Br. brig Cairo, Vance, hence, at Wilmington, N.C., 24th inst.

Schr M. G. Russell, Smith, from New Haven for Philadelphia, at New York 26th inst.

Schr Mary G. Collins, Endicott, for Philadelphia, was loading at St. Marys, Ga., 20th inst.

Schr Pedro A. Grau, hence for Allyn's Point, at New London 25th inst.

Schr James Martin, Baker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 25th inst.

Schr Fly, Carter, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 24th inst.

Schr Reading RR. No. 49, for New York, sailed from Norwich 24th inst.

Schr S. S. Hudson, Hudson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Pensacola 18th inst., with 250,000 feet lumber, valued at $3000.

Schr General Grant, Colburn, sailed from Richmond 25th inst. for Philadelphia via Jamestown.

Schrs Jonathan May, Neal; Mary Augusta, Lord; Benjamin Reed, Gregory; M. J. Chadwick, Gage; and C. W. May, May, hence, at Boston 25th inst.

Schr Chowan, Goldthwaite, hence for Saco; J. H. Wainwright, Abrams, from Boston for Philadelphia; Agnes, Chester, from Salem for do.; and Neptune's Bride, Roberts, from Philadelphia for Boston, sailed from Holmes' Hole 24th inst.

THE FINE ARTS.

LOOKING-CLASSES,

Every Novelty in style, at very low prices.

OIL PAINTINGS,
ENGRAVINGS,
CHROMOS, ETC. ETC.
A large selection.

PICTURE FRAMES, a prominent Department, revised *very low* prices.

RUSTIC FRAMES, EASELS, PORCELAINS.

ROGERS' GROUPS, Sole Agency.

GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, free to the public.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

13 PHILADELPHIA

PLATED WARE.

PLATED GOODS.

REMOVAL OF A. H. ROGERS

From No. 804 Chesnut street to

No. 632 MARKET Street, First Floor,

Where we shall be happy to see our old customers of the trade. Constantly on hand Rogers Brothers' and Meridan Britannia Co.'s Plated Ware of all descriptions. [6 4 1m

AGRICULTURAL.

THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN MOWER one and two-horse Machines, now on exhibition. Call and see them, at

W. H. JONES'
Central Agricultural
Implement Warehouse and Seed Store,
No. 1621 MARKET Street,
4 stuth1m Philadelphia.

CIGARS.

BAKER'S

COLONNADE PARTAGA CIGARS,

Three for Twenty-five Cents.

Warranted to beat anything sold in the city of Philadelphia for three for twenty-five cents.

COLONNADE HOTEL CIGAR STORE,

6 18 stuth 1m No. 1504 CHESNUT Street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF NAVY VESSELS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, 1870.

The Navy Department will offer for sale at public auction, at the United States Navy Yard, BROOKLYN, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of July, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., the live oak frame, copper-fastened screw steamer

SEMINOLE,

of 800 tons, old measurement.

Also, at the United States Navy Yard, WASHINGTON, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of July, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., the steam tug

PRIMROSE,

of 94 tons.

The vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time, on application to the Commandants of the respective yards. One-half of the whole amount of the purchase money of each vessel must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the vessel must be removed from the Navy Yard within two (2) weeks from the day of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessels from sale for any purchaser who will pay the appraised value, with an increase of ten (10) per centum thereto. 6 25 stuth 9t

FOR SALE—THE STEAMSHIP VIRGIN AT public auction at Washington Navy Yard, WEDNESDAY, July 13, at 12 o'clock M. Will be sold at public auction, at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, the 13th July next, at 12 M., the staunch and fast iron side-wheel steamship Virgin, built on the Clyde, 1864.

Length, 220 feet; breadth, 25 feet; depth, 12 feet; carries about four hundred (400) tons, measurement goods; has two oscillating engines, 48x60, in good order; revolving buckets on wheels, and two tubular boilers, built of ⅜ iron, in fair order. The boilers were subjected to a hydrostatic pressure of 45 lbs. previous to the vessel leaving New York for Washington, last January, and found to be strong and tight. Draft of water, loaded, 8 feet. The anchors, chains, boats, and all material on board will be sold with the vessel. Terms—one-fourth cash on day of sale, and remainder on removal of vessel from the navy yard.

The vessel can be examined at any time during the day.

E. C. BANFIELD,
6 13 mth9t Solicitor of the Treasury.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of RICHARD LLOYD, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of SAMUEL F. FLOOD, JR., administrator of RICHARD LLOYD, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, July 12, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at his Office, No. 32 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

6 28stuths5t* SAMUEL B. HUEY, Auditor.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

REVENUE STAMPS

No. 804 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL OFFICE, NO. 105 S. FIFTH STREET

(Two doors below Chesnut street),

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Check Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards.....2 per
" 100 " .....3 "
" 300 " 4
Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,
No. 804 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

AVOID QUACKS.—A VICTIM OF EARLY INdiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, No. 78 Nassau st., N.Y. City. 6 28stuths 12t

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,250·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	92,000·00
50,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 50 shares stock	7,500·00
$46,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	$46,900·00
$1,231,400 Par. Market value, $1,255,270·0 Cost, $1,215,622·21.	
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	$23,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	45,097·26
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
Cash in Bank	$168,318·88
Cash in Drawer	972·26
	169,291·14
	$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade.
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	H. Frank Robinson,
John D. Taylor,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg
William C. Houston,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary. 11

HOMESTEAD

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies Issued on all the Ordinary Plans,

AT LOW RATES OF PREMIUM,

With full participation in the Profits.

All Policies Non-Forfeitable.

Ful Cash Surrender Indorsed on Each Policy

NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

The form of policy adopted is a plain and simple contract, precise and definite in its terms, and free from ambiguous conditions and restrictions.

Special attention is called to the

HOMESTEAD PLAN

this Company, offering the

COMBINED ADVANTAGES OF THE

Building Association AND OF Life Insurance.

Every Policy Holder Secures a House of His Own.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with Rates, furnished on application to the Company.

OFFICE,

N. W. corner Seventh and Chesnut Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.

LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.

D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D., Medical Director. WILLIAM L. HIRST Counsel.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. M. Seyfert,	Wm. B. Reaney,
Laurence Myers,	Edward Samuel,
J. M. Myers,	E. P. Muirheid,
Wm. S. McManus,	Clayton McMichael. [4 26m

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731·67

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,425,731·67
INCOME FOR 1869, $810,000.	LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages. The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 19

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Ressler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 29

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full) $300,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $524,365·1

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John B. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
GEO. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Asst. Sec. 4

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY

NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69.	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,844
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,706
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	33,553
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,257
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brock,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welch,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

FIRE ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

OFFICE,

NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET

INSURE

BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,

From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON,	CHARLES P. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,	PETER ARMBRUSTER,
LEVI P. COATS,	M. H. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,	PETER WILLIAMSON,
	JOSEPH E. SCHELL.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. BUTLER Secretary.
3 15

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

4 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School House in the Twenty-second Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until TUESDAY, July 5, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School House, situate on Highland avenue, Twenty-second ward.

Said School House to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of Controllers of Public Schools.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.

H. W. HALLIWELL,
je23 24 28 jy 2 5 5t Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for building a Public School House in the Twenty-fifth Ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI streets, until TUESDAY, July 5, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School House on a lot of ground situate on Frankford road and Helen street, in the Twenty-fifth ward.

Said School House to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Controllers of Public Schools.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.

H. W. HALLIWELL,
je23 24 28 jy 2 5 5t Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School House in the Second Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until TUESDAY, July 5, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School House on a lot of ground situate on Carpenter street, above Ninth, in the Second ward. Said School House to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings. To be seen at the office of the Controllers of Public Schools.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.

H. W. HALLIWELL,
je23 24 28 jy2 5 5t Secretary.

PROPOSALS.—TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School House in the Twentieth ward, west," will be received by the undersigned, at the office, southeast corner SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until TUESDAY, July 5, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School House on a lot of ground, situate southeast corner of Twenty-third and Jefferson streets, Twentieth ward, west. Said School House to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Controllers of Public Schools. No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.

H. W HALLIWELL,
je 23 24 28, jy 2 5 5t Secretary.

SOAP.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP

One pound of Crampton's Imperial Laundry Soap will make twelve quarts of handsome SOFT SOAP.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT AND TRY IT.

KOONS & RUOFF, AGENTS.
No. 232 N. DELAWARE Avenue. 6 3 1m

THOMAS SIMONS,

(Successor to Henry Simons),

WAGON AND COACH WORKS,

OFFICE, No. 323 NEW MARKET STREET.

Wagons, Carts, Drays, Wheelbarrows, Four-inch Wheels, etc. All work warranted.

Orders promptly attended to.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8. THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, June 28. LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON. SECOND AND LAST WEEK OF THE WALLACKIAN COMBINATION.

In order that our patrons may enjoy the beautiful drama of the Lancers in the cool of the evening, the farce will be played first, the Lancers at 8:45.

To commence with the laughable farce of THE LAUGHING HYENA.

To conclude with Captain Vernon's drama of THE LANCERS.

Estelle Duvernay.....Miss Louisa Moore
Victor De Courcy.....Charles Wyndham

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8.
MR. JOSH HART.....Manager.
The great Historical Harlequinade and Burlesque of

ROBINSON CRUSOE;
OR, HARLEQUIN MAN FRIDAY, OR THE KING OF THE CARRIBEE ISLANDS.

MAFFITT and BARTHOLOMEW appear with the great KIRALFY TROUPE and eighty-three other artistes.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
MONDAY, June 27, 1870.

THE INFANT SAPPHO

for a limited season. 6 25

PENNSYLVANIA POLYTECHN

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1870.

THE WATER WORKS.

DESPITE the scare caused last summer by the insufficient supplies of water in the Fairmount basin, no adequate arrangements appear to have yet been perfected for guarding against a similar calamity this season. It is true that something has been done. An appropriation was made after months of procrastination and debate which virtually consumed much precious time, and it has been followed by an attempt to improve and enlarge the Fairmount works by an additional set of Turbine wheels. These wheels, however, are not, at the present writing, all finished and in position. The works may be in a little better condition than they were at the corresponding period of 1869, but they are not, by any means, fitted to meet an emergency like that of last year. The old principle of relying exclusively at the Fairmount works on water power has been adhered to, and while this continues, no matter what may or may not be done with the machinery, the citizens of Philadelphia will continue to be, in a large degree, at the mercy of freshets and drouths. The experience of hundreds of business men has taught them that, despite the economy of water power, it cannot be relied upon where uniform regularity of operations is required, and this regularity is an indispensible requisite in any perfect or reliable project for supplying a necessary of life to a million of people. To-day three inches of water are running over Fairmount dam, a week hence this supply may dwindle down to nothing, while a prolonged drouth will place Philadelphia in as helpless a position as she was last year. Councils should not take their summer vacation until they have thoroughly investigated this whole subject and made ample provision for every probable contingency. The true thing to do, apparently, is to provide at once for driving the pumps by steam if water-power cannot be obtained, but if another or a better plan equally certain can be devised, Councils should unhesitatingly adopt it.

MR. SHERMAN AND THE "BLOATED BONDHOLDERS."

IT is boldly asserted, and thus far without any attempt at denial, that the chairman of the Finance Committee in the Senate is influenced in his action in favor of the income tax by a fear of local unpopularity in the State he represents. If this be true, it should not serve as an argument in favor of the re-enactment of that inquisitorial, demoralizing, and odious tax, but should stand as one among many other reasons that are daily accumulating as to the unfitness of Mr. Sherman to serve at the head of so important a committee. If the vote of the Senators opposed to this obnoxious law can be taken as a criterion of the feeling in the States they represent, all sections of our country would appear to be opposed to this form of taxation. The amount of the tax, if necessary to the national credit—which it is not—will be freely paid in some other form by the people. It is not the amount of the tax that occasions such wide-spread dissatisfaction. It is only the character and the manner of collection and the injurious results of this tax that unite against it so large a number of our intelligent and patriotic men.

It is the argument of a demagogue, and a very dangerous one, that the only persons opposed to this law are the rich bondholders of the Eastern States.

This charge is not only unjust as affecting a class, but untrue in point of fact. The opposition to this law does not arise from the unwillingness of any class to pay its fair proportion of the national taxes, but from nearly all classes and conditions of people, and for many different and weighty reasons. The newspaper press of the country, without regard to party predilections, is almost unanimously against its re-enactment. Are American editors and proprietors of newspapers "bloated bondholders"? We think not. Merchants, manufacturers, tradespeople, and business men, engaged in all our multifarious interests, are opposed to it. Are these representatives of American interests "bloated bondholders"? We opine not. Mr. Sherman's insinuation on this subject is, therefore, not only unworthy of him but in violation of truth and the facts.

All classes of society and nearly all interests in our country unite in opposition to this tax—

Because it is a palpable breach of public faith to re-enact a law that was originally declared as only of a temporary character, as a necessary war measure.

Because it is unjust as being a tax not based upon capital, but upon fluctuating and unreliable yearly returns from labor or business hazards.

Because unequal in its operations, taking from all persons whose income is derived from company bonds the full amount of the tax, without giving them the exemption provided for in the bill, thus nullifying its own provisions.

Because it is demoralizing to the people, offering a bribe to perjury, leaving honesty to pay and dishonesty to evade the tax.

Because it is inquisitorial, humiliating, and anti-republican in theory and operation.

In whatever aspect it is viewed, it presents nothing to commend it to the consideration of Representatives or people. It is odious in principle, objectionable in its application, and demoralizing in its results. It is not the voice of the "bloated bondholders," as Mr. Sherman insinuates, that is heard against it. It is the voice of the American people, representing almost all classes and conditions—and it had better be heeded.

THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE HOMESTEAD LAWS.

CONGRESS never did a more praiseworthy action than in the enactment of the Homestead laws, by which the most liberal encouragement is given to actual settlers to occupy and improve the immense stretch of territory between the Mississippi river and the Pacific Ocean. The effects of this policy are seen in the rapid population and improvement of a region that, but a few years ago, was nothing but a wilderness, uninhabited except by roving bands of savages and scarcely more civilized white trappers and hunters. The facilities offered by the Government, however, have served to stimulate speculators in land, as well as actual settlers for whose especial benefit the Homestead laws were devised. The consequence is that large tracts of land have been taken up by those who propose to hold until there is a chance to sell at an enormous profit, and the probabilities are that in a very few years all the unoccupied lands will be in the hands of men who will do nothing for their improvement, and who will effectually prevent legitimate settlers from deriving those benefits they are entitled to under the law. In the State of Missouri alone it is estimated that at least 1,000,000 acres have been entered at 12½ cents by parties who have not complied with the provisions of the law. Under a recent decision made by the General Land Office at Washington, all these lands will be declared forfeited and will be thrown on the market again unless proofs are made of settlement and cultivation within sixty days of proper notice. This action will be no real hardship to actual settlers, while it will have the effect of checking the operations of mere speculators. If the Homestead law is properly carried out, it will be possible for every man in the country who may desire it to obtain enough land to secure by industry and thrift a living and an independency for himself and his family; and while it is the true policy to act in the most liberal manner towards those who propose to improve the land and bring it under cultivation, it is the manifest duty of the Government to throw as many obstacles as is possible in the way of speculators who are seeking to put up the price of land merely for their own benefit.

SENATOR CATTELL, of New Jersey, who has ably and energetically opposed the income tax, would have voted against it when the question came up last week if he had not been unavoidedly absent from the Senate. This fact was distinctly stated on the floor of the Senate by Senator Cragin, an advocate of the income tax, with whom Senator Cattell had paired. Mr. Cattell understood too well the practical operations of the law to favor it, and his familiarity with the customs and feelings of commercial communities teaches him at once how deeply it is detested and how frequently it is evaded. The action of the Senate yesterday fortunately decides the fate of this infamous imposition forever. A few of the Senators insisted on making arguments in favor of its retention in the tax bill, despite the surrender of the Chairman of the Finance Committee, but notwithstanding the best logic that Howe and Drake could muster for the delectation of rural constituences, the income tax sections were struck out without a division.

THE most refreshing paragraph we have read lately is the statement that eighteen hundred tons of ice were sold in New York on Saturday, but the best efforts we can make to gain a realizing sense of the vast amount of refrigerating power concentrated in the aforesaid eighteen hundred tons does not give us material aid in keeping cool. Even the thought of Arctic explorers, surrounded by floes, dodging icebergs, or frozen fast amid seas of solid ice, renders no substantial help while the thermometer continues to be inspired with the lofty ambition to get above the nineties and turn a hundred. Ice, ice water, Iceland, and ice cream rise in popular estimation as rapidly as the thermometer, and the heat is too sweltering to be subdued by any efforts to cool the imagination.

LORD CLARENDON'S SUCCESSOR.

THE name of Lord Clarendon's successor at the head of the British Foreign Office has not yet been announced, but it is more than likely that the rumor of Lord Granville's appointment to the vacancy, which reaches us by cable telegram from London, will be confirmed in a few days. He is certainly the most fitting man for the position, and the one to whom the Liberal party as well as their leader, Mr. Gladstone, will naturally turn in such an emergency as the present. It therefore becomes a matter of interest to know something about his career.

The Right Honorable Granville George Leveson-Gower, K. G., second Earl Granville, eldest son of the first Earl, was born on the 11th of May, 1815, and educated at Eaton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degree in 1834. Like the late Earl of Clarendon, he began life as a student of diplomacy, becoming an *attache* to the British Embassy at Paris in 1835; but in 1836 he entered the House of Commons as member for the borough of Morpeth, being re-elected in 1837. Early in 1840 he was made Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—Lord Palmerston being at the head of the Foreign Office—in the administration of Lord Melbourne, shortly after which he transferred his constituency in the House of Commons to the borough of Lichfield. For more than thirty years, therefore, he has had a share in the government of the country either as a simple member of one of the houses of Parliament or as a Minister of the Crown. While a member of the House of Commons he acted cordially with the Liberal party, and was especially devoted to the advocacy of free trade.

In 1846, on the death of his father, he entered the House of Lords, being appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade in 1848, and in 1851 receiving a seat in the Cabinet, succeeding Lord Palmerston as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in December of that year, Lord Russell being Premier at the time. The Liberal Ministry, however, went out of power early in 1852. Previous to this time, he had also held the positions of Master of the Buckhounds, Paymaster-General of the Forces, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Treasurer of the Navy. In 1853, he was appointed President of the Council, and in 1855 assumed the Liberal leadership in the House of Lords, which position he holds at the present time. The Upper House, as is well known, is overwhelmingly conservative, and his task has therefore been one of unusual difficulty. He has, even when a Liberal Ministry, supported by an unquestioned majority in the Commons, has been in power, been subject to the liability of defeat at any moment on any measure that he might introduce, and it has only been by the possession of rare personal qualities, especially a wonderful urbanity and never-failing graciousness of manner, that he has succeeded in discharging his duties with great tact and delicacy, to the satisfaction of his foes not less than the gratification of his friends. And he has achieved this signal success without ever being credited without extraordinary intellectual power, or being regarded as one of the master-minds of the country.

In 1856, Lord Granville was sent to St. Petersburg on an extraordinary mission, as the special representative of the Queen on the occasion of the coronation of Alexander II. He went out of office with Lord Palmerston's first Ministry in 1858, but in June of the following year he was sent for by the Queen and entrusted with forming a ministry, with himself at the head. The ungracious refusal of Lord Russell to take office under him, and that alone, was the cause of his failure in getting a Cabinet together. Lord Palmerston met with better success, and Lord Granville entered his second Cabinet as President of the Council, later in 1859, retiring on the fall of Lord Russell's second administration, in 1866. In November, 1868, he was called to the present Liberal Cabinet by Mr. Gladstone, as Secretary of State for the Colonies, and again assumed the active duties of ministerial leader of the House of Lords, in the face of an overwhelming opposition.

A few minor events in his career require brief notice. In 1850 he acted as Vice-President of the Royal Commission for the great exhibition of that year, of which he was one of the most active working members; in 1860 he became chairman of the commission for the great exhibition of 1862; and in December, 1865, he was made Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

OBITUARY.

Armand Barbes.

Armand Barbes, a noted French radical, died yesterday in Paris, at the age of sixty-one years. He was born in 1810 at Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadaloupe, and was brought to France when a child. His family owned an estate in the vicinity of Carcassonne, and on the death of his father he came into a handsome fortune and was sent by his guardians to Paris to study law. On his arrival in the capital he immediately became intensely interested in politics, and was speedily involved in a number of conspiracies against the Government. When the insurrection of 1834 broke out he was arrested as a member of the *Societe des Droits de l'Homme*, but the authorities were not able to substantiate their charges against him, and he was accordingly released after an imprisonment of five months. While in prison he made many warm friends among the poor people who were confined with him, and laid the foundation for the popularity he retained until the last day of his life.

In August, 1835, he was suspected of having some knowledge of Fieschi's attempt to assassinate Louis Philippe, and was again arrested and d'scharged for want of evidence to convict him. The Government, however, considered him to be a dangerous agitator, and determined to procure his condemnation if possible, so he was arrested in September of the same year on the charge of illicitly manufacturing gunpowder, and was sentenced to a year's imprisonment. As soon as he was at liberty he engaged in a new conspiracy with August Blanqui, Martin Bernard, and other leaders of *La Societe des Familles*. The plans were so well arranged that success was confidently expected, and on the 12th of May, 1839, one hundred armed men, with Barbes at their head, made their appearance in the streets of Paris shouting "*Vive la republique!*" When the insurrectionists reached the military post attached to the Conciergerie the soldiers endeavored to resist them, but Lieutenant Drouineau, the officer in command, was killed by a pistol shot fired, it was said, by Barbes himself, and the post was captured. By this time, however, the authorities were fairly aroused, and troops were summoned. The insurgents did not find themselves supported as they expected by the populace, and they were unable to construct barricades before they were attacked. They were soon overpowered, therefore, by a superior force, and Barbes, who was wounded, was taken prisoner. A few weeks after he was tried before a high court, consisting of the Chamber of Peers, and was sentenced to death. The courage, firmness, youth, and manly bearing of Barbes excited much sympathy for him, and the King, Louis Philippe, was induced to commute his sentence to imprisonment for life, at the personal intercession of his own son, the Duke of Orleans.

The revolution of February, 1848, procured the release of Barbes, and he was at once elected Colonel of the 12th Legion of National Guards, at Paris, and was sent to the Constituent Assembly as a representative of the department of Aude. The moderate policy of the Assembly dissatisfied him, and with Hubert and Raspail he headed the insurrection of May 15, and endeavored to organize a new government at the Hotel de Ville. He was arrested for this outbreak, and was thrown into the dungeons of Vincennes. He was tried before the High Court at Bourges, and being found guilty was imprisoned at Mont St. Michel. Here he remained for six years, until his release was procured through the interest excited by a letter from him published in the newspapers, in which he praised in a most enthusiastic manner the heroic deeds of the French army in the Crimea. The Government offered him a pardon, and on his refusing to accept it he was ejected from the prison. He then went to Paris, where he wrote a defiant letter expressing his sentiments in very plain language, but as the Government refused to arrest him he left the country and resided for some time in Spain. A few years ago he returned to France and took up his residence in Paris, but of late took no active part in politics.

Barbes was a perfect type of a French radical, bold, generous, impetuous, and enthusiastic, but utterly impractical and unable to imagine how reforms could be brought about except by revolution and conspiracy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, NORTHWEST PENN SQUARE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1870.

The following-named gentlemen were yesterday elected Directors of the PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN:—

W. J. Horstman, James H. Orne, P. P. Morris, James L. Claghorn, W. P. Wilstach, David S. Brown, R. F. Warner, George Whitney, E. W. Clark, Jay Cooke, John Sartain, Edward S. Clarke. 1t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ O U R L I S T

OF

SUMMER SPECIALTIES.

THIN SUITS.

Ready-Made or to Order
of
Linen, Duck, Alpaca,
Mohairs, Serges, Tweed,
Flannels, Drap d'Ete,
Etc. Etc.

TOURISTS' GOODS.

Travelling Suits,
Dusters of all kinds,
Valises, Valises,
Furnishing Goods,
Etc. Etc.

SEA-SIDE WEAR.

Bathing Robes
for
Ladies, Gents and Children,
Sea-side Overcoats,
Fishing Jackets,
Etc. Etc.

SUMMER CLOTHES
For Youths and Boys.

Linen Jackets and Pants,
Boys' Dusters,
Marseilles and Duck Vests
Thin Goods generally,

AT
THE FINEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

JOHN
WANAMAKER.

☞ SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

GO TO PENNEY'S
GRAND AUCTION SALE
OF
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,
To be held next
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29,
AT THE MANUFACTORY,
No. 1307 CHESNUT Street.
JOSEPH PENNEY, Auctioneer.
GREAT BARGAINS. 6 27 tf

☞ AN IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The following named persons, if they were on the Bark ARCHIBALD GRACIE, which left San Francisco, California, in 1855, or their next of kin, will find it to their advantage to address or call upon ROBERT S. LEAGUE & COMPANY, No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. Immediate attention to this is requested, and any one knowing their present whereabouts will oblige by communicating as above.

A. M. Spencer,	James J. Nichols,
Jabez M. Tipton,	Charles Brown,
G. F. Myers,	Absalom Cryers,
Henry Adler,	John Baker,
Lewis Scarce,	William Roberts,
Samuel B. Pingrey,	E. S. Wilson,
Martin Hart,	G. W. Hopkins & Son,
William Douglas,	L. B. Dresser,
William Chamberlin,	William Rafferty,
Daniel K. Colby,	J. H. Painter,
Walter Smith,	M. Barnes,
Samuel B. Wilcox,	R. J. Black,
William F. Willis,	R. Blair,
Henry Lovell,	Mark Ferrill,
John Dockendorff,	John Anderson,
David Lozen,	John W. Walden,
J. H. Keller,	William Scrioner,
William Davis,	William Callahan,
William Ferry,	John B. Jones,
Charles Nodine,	John H. Anxes,
A. S. Young,	A. H. Whitner.
Sanford Crocks,	

6 27 t

☞ THE IMPROVEMENT OF BROAD STREET.

A GRAND MASS MEETING
OF THE CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA
Favoring the
IMPROVEMENT OF BROAD STREET,
Will be held under the auspices of
THE BROAD STREET IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE,
AND BY AUTHORITY OF THE MEETING
OF CITIZENS HELD JUNE 17th, 1870,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
ON THURSDAY EVENING,
June 30, at 8 o'clock.

All who appreciate the advantages that the thoroughfare of Broad street enjoys to make it, with proper improvement,
THE FINEST AND MOST IMPOSING AVENUE IN THE WORLD;
and all who take an honest pride in
BEAUTIFYING AND ADORNING OUR CITY,
ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND THE MEETING.

By order of the
BROAD STREET IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE.
T. T. WOODRUFF, President.
Dr. F. C. MELVILLE, Vice-President.
GEORGE S. GRAHAM, Secretary.
JAMES W. HAVENS, Treasurer. 6 21 9t

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1870.

City Loans maturing July 1, 1870, will be paid on and after the first day of July next, interest ceasing from that date.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
City Treasurer.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.

The semi-annual interest due on City Loans July 1, 1870, will be paid on and after date.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
6 28 3t City Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRMOUNT PARK, No. 224 South FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27, 1870.

Military organizations are notified that no military parade can take place within the limits of Fairmount Park without special permission from the Committee on Superintendence and Police, previously obtained. This rule must be strictly observed, to enable the committee to make the necessary police regulations whenever an unusually large crowd is concentrated on the spot, which might endanger the peace and the safety of public property.

By order of the Committee on Superintendence and Police.
DAVID F. FOLEY,
1t Secretary Park Commission.

☞ A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE MEMbers of the COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION will be held at their Rooms, No. 421 WALNUT Street, on SATURDAY, July 2, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., to consider and take final action upon the question of accepting and approving an act of Assembly passed April 29, A. D. 1870, entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to incorporate the Corn Exchange of Philadelphia, approved twenty-second of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three,'" confirming the By-laws adopted by the said corporation, now known by the name of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia.

NATHAN BROOKE, President.
WASHINGTON J. JACKSON, Secretary.
June 14, 1870. 6 21 18t

☞ A PUBLIC MEETING WILL BE HELD AT the "MARINERS' BETHEL," FRONT Street, below Christian, on FRIDAY EVENING, July 1, 1870, to organize a Temperance Meeting on the "Washingtonian" plan. All persons favorable to such a movement are respectfully invited to attend, and hear the plans of the Society, Constitution and By-laws, etc.

6 28 4t CHARLES BENTRICK, Secretary.

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. GALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts; and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ STEINWAY & SONS'

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE

WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,

AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,

[4 15tf4p

No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

☞ PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANOS!!!

Preparatory to tearing out and enlarging his rooms,
100 PIANOS,
new and old, will be sold astonishingly low for one month.
J. E. GOULD,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S, HAINES BROS,'
and other PIANOS
ONLY AT GOULD'S.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS
world-renowned,
ONLY AT GOULD'S. 5 5 thstu 2mrp

☞ UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. FACULTY OF ARTS.

The Annual Commencement, for conferring Degrees, will be held on THURSDAY, June 30, in the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Reverend Clergy, Judges of the United States and State Courts, the Mayor of the City, Select and Common Councils, the Board of Directors and President of the Girard College, the Principal of the Central High School, the candidates for the Degree of Master of Arts, and other graduates of the University are invited to join the Faculty, in the Foyer of the Academy of Music, at a quarter before 10.

FRANCIS A. JACKSON,
6 24 5t Secretary.

CLOTHING.

"NOW DU TELL!"

This elegant and not altogether unheard-of expression was uttered by good old Mrs. Buggs the other day, on the occasion of Buggs coming home in one of the Rockhill & Wilson Ten Dollar Suits. The dear old soul asked Buggs where he got them and what he paid. He said, all in one breath,

"*Gotematrockhillandwilsonsandpaidtendollars!*"

"Say it again," said she. Again he said,

"*Gotematrockhillandwilsonsandpaidtendollars!*"

"NOW DU TELL!" said the old lady. "Why I don't believe there's any other living souls in the world that can make clothes half so cheap as that." And Mrs. Buggs made Buggs turn himself round and round, so that she might delight herself with a full view of the Ten Dollar clothes.

And the result was that Buggs went right down that afternoon, and bought Ten Dollar Suits for all his big boys.

The fact is, that those Ten Dollar Suits are making a great stir in the community just now.

If you have not already bought, come and buy now.

If you want something different, in material, cut, or price, remember that we have endless variety.

"NOW DU TELL!"

GREAT BROWN HALL

OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

$10 $10 $10

ALL-WOOL

CHEVIOT SUITS

MADE TO ORDER.

$10 $10 $10

Good Fit Guaranteed.

EVANS & LEACH,

No. 628 MARKET STREET.

$10 $10 $10

6 18 stuth1m4p

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment of the most approved styles for

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,

NOW IN STORE.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 1 3mrp

CHARLES STOKES,
No. 824 CHESNUT Street,
CLOTHIER.
LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF GOODS FOR CUSTOMER WORK.
ALSO,
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING. [6 27tf

HOSIERY.

COOK & BROTHER,

TRADE MARK.

Retailers of Hosiery Goods,

Exclusively of their own importation,

No. 53 North EIGHTH Street,

4 12 tus3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION,

AT CHARLES F. HASELTINES ART GALLERY

No. 1125 CHESNUT Street, Braun's famous Autotypes (of Paris), comprising Paintings, Drawings, Frescoes, Statuary of the galleries of Paris, Vienna, Florence, Rome, Milan, Basle, Saxe-Weimar, etc., etc., amounting to 6000 diverse subjects. Also, 800 diverse views of European scenery and antiquities.

Particular attention is called to "Moses," by Michel Angelo, as never before exhibited; the new series of Paintings by Carlo Dolci, Carloni, Salvi, Guido Reni, etc.; the whole collection of Rousseau's Landscapes; and the Rembrandt Collection of the Gallery of Cassel. 11 10rp

DRY GOODS.

FOR 30 DAYS.

BARGAINS UNPARALLELED.

Demonstration Extraordinary

OUR STOCK MUST BE SOLD.

BLACK LACE POINTES.
BLACK LACE SACQUES.
BLACK LACE ROTUNDES.
JAPANESE SILKS AND MOHAIRS.
FRENCH LAWNS, PERCALES AND CHINTZES.
BLACK HERNANIES AND GRENADINES.
STAPLE AND DOMESTIC GOODS in great variety.

Our stock being very heavy, we have put prices down REGARDLESS OF COST TO INSURE RAPID SALES AND A THOROUGH CLEARING OUT OF STOCK.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

NORTHEAST CORNER

EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,

2 8 thstu6 PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,

OFFERS HIS STOCK OF

SUMMER SILKS AND DRESS GOODS

AT THE

Lowest Market Prices.

ENTIRE STOCK BOUGHT FOR CASH. 3 30 3mrp

MRS. R. DILLON.

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.

Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at the Southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 3 29 3m5

GROCERIES, ETC.

To Families Going to the Country

We offer the best inducements to purchase their supply of

FINE GROCERIES

From our large and varied stock, including

WINES,

(PARTICULARLY CLARETS), English and Scotch Ales, and everything that can be wanted for the table.

Goods delivered free of charge to any of the depots or express offices.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,

(Successor to Simon Colton & Clarke,)

S. W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT,

6 16 12t4p PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

American and Foreign

BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., | DREXEL, HARJES & Co.,
New York. | Paris. [3 1

THE

Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

Will, until August 1 next, pay off at

Par and Accrued interest,

Any of their FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, due in 1873, on presentation at their Office, No. 303 WALNUT Street.

L. CHAMBERLAIN,
TREASURER.
June 23, 1870. 6 27 1m4p

WASHING MACHINES.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED SOLD AND THE DEMAND INCREASING.

Fifteen hundred sold and the demand increasing. Fifteen hundred sold and the demand increasing.

THE GREAT

KING WASHER.

Fifteen hundred sold within four months.
THE BEST, CHEAPEST, MOST DURABLE AND ECONOMICAL WASHING MACHINE.
GENERAL AGENTS,

J. H. COYLE & CO.,
Wooden Ware Dealers,
No. 516 MARKET STREET,
5 5 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HADFIELD'S EMIUM WORKS AT FACTORY PRICES.

EXHIBITION AND SMALL WORKS!!

GEORGE W. BOYER,

No. 138 SOUTH DELAWARE AVENUE,

6 16 12trp PHILADELPHIA.

LEWISBURG.

Annual Commencement of the University at Lewisburg—The Exercises To-day—The Institution and its Prospects.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

LEWISBURG, June 28.—The annual commencement of the University located here was held today.

Sketch of the Institution.

This institution is under Baptist patronage. It received a very liberal charter in 1846. It maintained a full Collegiate Establishment, a Preparatory Department, and a Young Ladies' Seminary. A Theological Department was maintained until two years ago, when it was discontinued in view of the founding of the Crozer Theological Seminary at Chester, Pa. The commencement exercises of this year were the twentieth of the college and the seventeenth of the Young Ladies' Seminary. From these two departments nearly four hundred graduates have already gone forth, and their record is one of which their Alma Mater has no reason to be ashamed. Rev. Justin R. Loomis, LL.D., now closes his twelfth year in the presidency of the institution. The corporation has buildings, apparatus, etc., valued at $160,000, and in investments bearing interest $120,000. For beauty of situation, salubrity, and accessibility, Lewisburg has few equals in our State.

Accompanying Services.

The graduates of the Female Institute, the *Alumnæ*, held their annual reunion on Saturday afternoon, their own members conducting the exercises. The *Alumni* met in the evening. Colonel W. H. Harrison, of Philadelphia, the orator of the occasion, discoursed spicily upon the workers in our world under the theme "Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry." He likened life to a battle, and the classes of men to these arms of the service, deducing some useful lessons from the survey. The poem was from David M. Jones, Esq., of Wilkesbarre.

Sunday was a day of special religious services. In the morning the new edifice of the Baptist Church was dedicated. It is a substantial, neat, and commodious house. Its cost was about $50,000, on which about $30,000 had been paid, but the congregation rallied enthusiastically and soon pledged $10,000 for the payment of balance. Rev. J. H. Castle, D. D., of West Philadelphia, preached the dedicatory sermon. His text was Ecclesiastes vii, 10; his object being to demolish the popular idea that piety is degenerating. His discourse was certainly full of cheering considerations.

In the afternoon the annual sermon before the Society for Moral and Religious Inquiry was preached by Professor R. J. W. Buckland, D. D., of Rochester Theological Seminary, New York. His text was Romans viii, 19-23, whence he deduced the following propositions, viz.:—First. The lower creation had reference to man and his destiny. Man is the archetype of the animal creation. Second. Man's destiny is found in union with Christ. Christ is the archetype of humanity. Third. Mankind as redeemed and in the Church of Christ finds their destiny in the future life. Heaven is the archetype of the Church of Christ.

Under the first head the speaker discussed the scientific questions of the day: the divine intelligence and thought of God as seen in creation, the origin of the race, design in creation as opposed to Darwinism, the unity of the race, its finality in the series of creation and head of all God's works.

Secondly, he treated of man morally and spiritually as thus made for Christ, finding the end of his being only in union with Christ. The science of comparative religion, just opened in Max Muller's London lectures, was referred to as throwing new light on man's religious nature and destiny. The humanity and atonement of Christ were dwelt upon as meeting man's wants and consummating man's destiny, and God's design in Christ, the great archetype.

Thirdly, the value and history of the Church were shown to point to Heaven as its archetypal end. The Lord formed the Church on this plan. In former ages Baptists were reviled for seeking a Church free from sin, because they demanded personal faith, regeneration, and a holy life, but all evangelical Christians now recognize these, and the archetypal idea of God is coming more and more clearly to view. Such a field of religious knowledge and Divine purpose is before these who are engaged in religious inquiry, and merits the enthusiastic devotion of every one who would learn of God, and His Divine purposes and ways as unfolded in the great archetypal ideas of the Divine mind.

In the evening the annual sermon of the Pennsylvania Baptist Education Society was preached by Rev. Charles Keyser, of Philadelphia. His text, Luke viii, 11: "The seed is the word of God." He gave a clear, practical exposition of the germinal character of truth. On Monday morning the Education Society held its annual meeting. The year has been one of enlarged work. About seventy young men have been aided in their preparation for the ministry.

On Monday evening the literary societies held their anniversary. Rev. H. M. Gallaher, of Brooklyn, addressed them with his characteristic Irish warmth and wit. His theme was well handled, and the entire service was highly satisfactory.

Seminary Commencement.

The commencement of the Young Ladies' Seminary occurred on Monday afternoon. The Commencement Hall was crowded, and from the interest evinced none could question the high estimate here put upon woman's high mental culture. All the young ladies read their productions with clearness and with marked composure. The principal of this department, Miss Harriet E. Spratt, has certainly achieved a great success in this work. The following was the order of these exercises:—

Programme.

Esse Quam Videri.

MUSIC.

Prayer.

Essay—Broken Threads.....Mary Zeller
Lewisburg.
Essay—Anvils.....M. Addie Keeler
Keelsburg.
Essay—Thought Pictures.....Lottie S. Buch
Lancaster.
Essay—The Chalice of Life.....Lizzie F. Baker
Linden Hall.

MUSIC.

Essay—Heirs of the Ages.....Anna McDonald
Lewisburg.
Essay—Then and Now.....Nannie I. Hoskinson
Allegheny City.
Essay—Nature's Hieroglyphics.....S. Emily Garrard
Sharpsburg.
Essay—Essay quam Videri.....Emily Hancock
Wilkesbarre.

MUSIC.

Essay—Work, Progressive.....Lizzie Whitaker
Reading.
Essay—Queens of Society.....Frank A. Rooke
Winfield.
Essay—Our National Triangle.....Fanny Mathias
Carversville.
Essay—Hurrying On.....Mary E. Headershot
Moreland.

MUSIC.

Essay—Plus or Minus, with Valedictory Addresses,
Coudersport.
Address to the Class.....By the President
Conferring of Diplomas and Gold Medals.

MUSIC.

BENEDICTION.

The address of President Loomis was worthy of the man and the occasion. He spoke of the great opportunities which women enjoy in this day; of the utilizing tendency of the age, under the pressure of which women's opportunities were pressed into extreme positions, into clamors for unwomanly rights, etc., against which tendency he faithfully warned the graduates.

College Commencement.

Tuesday morning was the time for the college exercises. The officers, faculty, students, and friends met at the chapel of the Baptist Church, and, headed by a fine band, marched to Commencement Hall. President Loomis presided, and the following was the order of exercises:—

Order of Exercises.

MUSIC.

PRAYER.

MUSIC.

Salutatory.....Henry Harman Bliss
Lewisburg.
Pro Veritate non Gloria.....Charles Kain Middleton
Camden, N. J.
Science and Revelation.....George Smedley Matlack
West Chester.

MUSIC.

Milton, the Man of the Commonwealth.....L. Amerman
Danville.
Thought, the True Educator.....Charles Thomas Hallowell
Conshohocken.

MUSIC.

The Age of Fable and the Age of Fact.....Henry H. Bliss
Lewisburg.
Valedictory.....Charles Kain Middleton
Camden, N. J.

MUSIC.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

Master's Oration.....Mr. George Henry Irwin
Harrisburg.

MUSIC.

Baccalaureate Address by President Loomis, on the Value of Thorough and Liberal Study as an Element of Practical Power.

BENEDICTION.

Honorary Degrees.

The degree of A. M. was conferred upon Rev. Azariah Shadrack, of Saltzburg, Pa., and Rev. George N. Folwell, of Wilmington, Delaware; the degree of D. D. upon Rev. James B. Simmons, of New York; Rev. E. G. Taylor, of Chicago; and Rev. David J. Yearkes, of Plainfield, N. J.

Commencement Dinner.

At the close of the exercises the procession reformed and marched to the dinner prepared in the chapel. Here is a marvel of accommodation. The oak seats are so constructed that what is usually the back by a quarter revolution becomes a table, and, without labor of construction or alteration, all who can at any time be seated are at this time accommodated also with a place at the board. The ladies of Lewisburg are the caterers and attendants, and as your sheets go through the press and are read by your many readers, we will be enjoying dinner amid these classic surroundings.

CITY ITEMS.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS',
ALL KINDS,
ALL STYLES,
ALL SIZES,
BETTER IN MAKE,
BETTER IN CUT,
BETTER IN STYLE,
BETTER IN EVERY WAY,
THAN ANY OTHER STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING IN PHILADELPHIA,
AND SOLD AT GUARANTEED LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER.

Half-way Between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

MANY, MANY YEARS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething has stood the test of many years, and never known to fail. It is perfectly reliable and harmless. It regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic and griping in the bowels, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and allays all pain. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

HOBSON'S CHOICE.—Whoever attempts to restore gray hair with the ordinary preparations must choose between the tar-like dyes and the muddy coloring fluids. Both are dirty. Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, is the only article in existence capable of changing gray hair to any natural shade; it is transparent, fragrant, limpid, and infallible. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash. Balance in monthly instalments. O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

NEW STYLE PICTURE.—The German Chromos made by A. K. P. Trask, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

ALL GENTLEMEN
About to leave the city
can be
Fully Equipped
Fully Equipped
Fully Equipped
For their Summer Excursion
at
Oak Hall,
Oak Hall,
Oak Hall,
Oak Hall,
Sixth and Market streets,
and
All who can't get away
All who can't get away
can be comfortable at home
can be comfortable at home
by dressing in the
Cool thin Garments
Cool thin Garments
Cool thin Garments
now being sold by
CART LOADS
AT
Amazingly Low Prices.
Amazingly Low Prices.
Amazingly Low Prices.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall,
Oak Hall,
Oak Hall,
The Largest Clothing House,
The Largest Clothing House,
The Largest Clothing House,
Sixth and Market streets.
Sixth and Market streets.
Sixth and Market streets.

MARRIED.

LEWIS—HEYNEN.—On Wednesday evening, June 22, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. A. H. Partridge, D. D., Rector of Christ Church, the Rev. J. H. Butcher being present, Mr. CHARLES PENDOCK LEWIS, formerly of Philadelphia, to Miss EMMA JANE HEYNEN, second daughter of Charles W. Heynen, Esq., of Brooklyn, E. D., New York.

MANGAN—HIBBS.—On the evening of the 23d instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. D. W. Gordon, Mr. HARRY G. MANGAN to Miss LIZZIE K., daughter of Abdon B. Hibbs, all of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BINGHAM.—On the 24th instant, JOHN BINGHAM, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 36 N. Eleventh street, on Tuesday, the 28th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FITZPATRICK.—On the 26th instant, BARTHOLOMY FITZPATRICK, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Bishop Neumann and Charles Carroll Benefcial Societies, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 29th instant, at 8½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 516 N. Front street.

GIBERSON.—On the 27th instant, NOAH GIBERSON, after a lingering illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Conshocksink Lodge, No. 353, I. O. of O. F.; Ashland Encampment, No. 45, I. O. of O. F.; Crystal Fount Lodge, No. 17, K. of P.; and the Abou Ben Adhem Association, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his sister's residence, No. 209 Franklin street, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Glenwood Cemetery.

HAAS.—On the 27th instant, Mr. LOUIS HAAS, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, back of No. 211 N. Eleventh street, on Thursday morning at 7½ o'clock, at the Holy Trinity Church.

HOPKINSON.—At Bordentown, on Sunday, June 26, CHARLES BIDDLE HOPKINSON, son of the late Francis Hopkinson.

Funeral service at Christ Church, Bordentown, on Wednesday, June 29, instant, at 12 o'clock M.

LAIRD.—HUGH LAIRD, on the evening of the 25th instant, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 4078 Mary street, east of Forty-first, West Philadelphia, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

RILEY.—On Monday afternoon, BENJAMIN S. RILEY, eldest son of Joseph S. and Mary A. Riley, in the 5?th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, the 30th instant, at 5 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 213 N. Forty-first street. The members of Phœnix Lodge, No. 130, and Harmony H. R. A. C., No. 52, are specially invited.

ROWLAND.—On Monday evening, June 27, OLIVER W. ROWLAND, in the 26th year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

SHARPLESS.—On the 26th instant, JOSEPH I. SHARPLESS, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1335 Arch street, on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.

☞ MASONIC NOTICE.—PHŒNIX LODGE, No. 130, A. Y. M.—The members of the Lodge and the Order in general are fraternally invited to meet at the Masonic Hall, CHESNUT Street, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, the 30th instant, at 4½ o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late Brother, BENJAMIN S. RILEY.

By order of the W. M.

E. P. LESCURE, Secretary.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON THE LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.
MAY 30, 1870.
MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON,
Mr. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co
WHITE HOUSE,
F. Mayer, Reading P. O., Berks county.
ANDALUSIA HALL,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O., Berks county.
CENTRAL AVENUE HALL,
G. D. Day Reading P. O., Berks county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Brush, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
L. M. Koon Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY,
Wm. Lerch, Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co
DOUTY HOUSE,
George S. Burr, Shamokin, Northumberland county.

Excursion Tickets will be sold at Philadelphia to and from above points at reduced rates, good for same day issued, and on Saturdays good until the following Monday. 6 25 2m5

SUMMER RETREAT.
THE FOUNTAIN HOUSE
AT THE
CRYSTAL SPRING,
ALLENTOWN, PA.
This splendid Hotel, charmingly situated, elegantly furnished with new and costly furniture, and replete with every modern comfort and convenience, is now open for the season.
Twenty trains to and from Allentown daily.
Carriages will be sent to the depot to meet guests, and the Fountain House Coaches meet every train.
L. HEISE, Proprietor.
P. W. H. DESHLER, Superintendent. 31 1m

BENTZ HOUSE,
Nos. 17 and 19 EAST MAIN STREET,
CARLISLE, PENNA.
The attention of the travelling community, and persons seeking a quiet summer resort, are called to this first-class Hotel, new and handsomely furnished throughout, with all the modern conveniences.
Terms for summer boarders $6 to $10 per week.
6 1 2m GEORGE Z. BENTZ, Proprietor.

KITTATINNY HOUSE,
DELAWARE WATER GAP.
This delightful summer resort is now open, and much improved. Trains leave Kensington 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Arrive at the Gap in less than five hours.
6 25 stuthlm* WM. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

LAKE GEORGE—LAKE HOUSE, CALDWELL, N. Y.—Best of accommodations for families and gentlemen.
Board per day, $3:50; from June 1 to July 1, $14 per week; for the season, $14 to $17:50, according to room; for the months of July and August, $17:50; August, $21.
Open from June 1 to October 20. Address
6 6 2m H. J. ROCKWELL.

CHITTENANGO.
WHITE SULPHER SPRINGS,
Madison county, N. Y.
First-class Hotel, with every requisite.
Drawing-room and sleeping-cars from New York city, via Hudson River Railroad at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., without change. Send for circular. 6 6 2m

EXCURSIONS.
FOURTH OF JULY
AT THE
SEA SHORE,
VIA
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD TO ATLANTIC CITY.
Trains leave VINE STREET FERRY on SATURDAY at 8:00 A. M., 2:00, 3:30, and 4:15 P. M.
On SUNDAY at 8:00 A. M.
MONDAY, 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 and 4:15 P. M.
The 2:00 and 3:30 P. M. trains RUN THROUGH IN 1¾ HOURS.
Excursion tickets, good from Saturday morning, July 2, until Tuesday morning, July 5, inclusive, $3:00.
6 24 8t D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
THROUGH IN 1¾ HOURS.
FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO ATLANTIC CITY.
On and after SATURDAY, July 2, 1870, trains will leave VINE STREET FERRY as follows:—
Special Excursion (when engaged).....6:15 A. M.
Mail.....8:00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car).....9:45 A. M.
Express (through in 1¾ hours).....3:30 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation.....4:15 P. M.
Returning leave Atlantic—
Special Excursion.....5:35 P. M.
Mail.....4:35 P. M.
Freight (with passenger car).....11:50 A. M.
Express (through in 1¾ hours).....7:24 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation.....6:06 A. M.
An extra Express Train (through in 1¾ hours) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday, at 2 P. M.
Returning, leave Atlantic City, Monday, 9:40 A. M.
LOCAL TRAINS LEAVE—
For Haddonfield, 10:15 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6 P. M.
For Atco and intermediate stations, 10:15 A. M. and 6 P. M.
Returning, leave—
Haddonfield at 7:15 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3 P. M.
Atco, at 6:22 A. M. and 12:15, noon.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Vine Street Ferry at.....8:00 A. M.
" Atlantic City at.....4:35 P. M.
The Union Transfer Company, No. 828 Chesnut street (Continental Hotel), and No. 116 Market street, will call for baggage and check to destination.
Additional ticket offices have been located at No. 828 Chesnut street and No. 116 Market street for the sale of through tickets only.
Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same. D. H. MUNDY,
6 28 Agent.

HOTELS.
COLONNADE HOTEL.
FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED is now ready for permanent or transient guests

SUMMER RESORTS.
ATLANTIC CITY.
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Will open for the reception of Guests on SATURDAY June 25, with a
Reduction of Twenty Per Cent. in the Price of Board.
Music under the direction of Professor M. F. Aledo.
Terms, $20 per week.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address
BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,
No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.
26 thstulm 6 26 dlm 7 26 thstulm

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open for the season on the 22d June. Besides the advantage of location this house enjoys, and the fine bathing contiguous to it, a railroad has been constructed since last season to convey guests from the hotel to the beach. The house has been overhauled and refitted throughout, and no pains will be spared to make it, in every particular, A FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.
6 11 2m J. FREAS, Proprietor.

WHITE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., having changed hands, and been refitted and newly furnished throughout, will open for the reception of guests on the 25th of June.
Terms, $15 and $16 per week.
6 11 1m B. COFFIN, Proprietor.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY (near the Depot.)
The bar will be furnished with the choicest Liquors and Cigars, and the table with all the delicacies of the season. Visitors are invited to call and see for themselves. Branch of Rivell's Oyster Bay, Philadelphia.
6 11 1m JACOB RIVELL, THOMAS GREENWELL, } Proprietors.

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., situated but a few rods from the Beach, will open for the season on the 18th of June. The hotel since last season has been thoroughly refitted and renovated and many modern improvements added.
Fine Stabling for Horses on the premises.
Rates of Board greatly reduced since last season.
6 11 1m GEORGE W. HINCKLE, Proprietor.

LIGHTHOUSE COTTAGE,
Located between United States Hotel and the beach,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
BOARD REDUCED.
Open from June 1 to October 1.
6-1-2m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

OCEAN HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., new and handsomely furnished throughout and situated very near the beach, will open for the season June 18. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and the house will be found first-class in every respect. Fine stabling for horses. No bar.
G. W. HINCKLE & CO., Proprietors.
6 11 1m K. F. BLAIR, Superintendent.

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER OF PACIFIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J.
This new and delightfully located Hotel will soon be open for the reception of guests. It is neatly furnished throughout, and will be found one of the pleasantest stopping places on the Island.
6 11 1m H BLOOD, Proprietor.

THE OLD INLET HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, is now open for the reception of guests. This is one of the most pleasantly located houses on the Beach, and the Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., will be found of the most superior character. JOHN MEFZ,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE).
Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests. JOSEPH H. BORTON,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

NEPTUNE COTTAGE (LATE MANN'S COTTAGE), PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, first house below the Mansion House, Atlantic City, is NOW OPEN to receive Guests. All old friends heartily welcome, and new ones also. MRS. JOHN SMICK,
6 11 2m Proprietress.

HEWITT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This favorite house has been removed two squares nearer the ocean, and is now on PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, next to the Presbyterian church. It will open for the season on the 15th instant.
6 11 stuth2m A. T. HUTCHINSON, Proprietress.

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, Atlantic City, is open the entire year. Situated near the best bathing. Has large airy rooms, with spring beds. Terms $15 per week.
6 25 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House.
IS NOW OPEN.
Terms to suit the times.
6 11 1m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
6 11 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

THE SEASIDE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests, one square from railroad to the beach.
6 11 1m EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

THE VINCENT HOUSE, PACIFIC AVENUE, nearly opposite the Chester County House, ATLANTIC CITY, will open on the 15th June. Accommodations and Bathing not surpassed anywhere on the Island. NO BAR. 6 11 1m

KENTUCKY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
is now open for the reception of visitors.
MRS. M. QUIGLEY,
6 11 1m Proprietress.

COTTAGE RETREAT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
Terms moderate. MRS. McCLEES,
6 11 stuth 2m Proprietress.

PENN MANSION (FORMERLY ODD FELLOWS' Retreat), ATLANTIC CITY, is now in the hands of its former proprietor, and is open for the season.
6 11 2meod WM. M. CARTER, Proprietor.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
J. KEIM,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests.
6 11 6w LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

TOMPKINS & SON, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—French confectionery, ice cream, and fine cakes, wholesale and retail, ATLANTIC Street, opposite United States Hotel. 6 11 1m

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., delightfully located on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, is NOW OPEN. ELIAS CLEAVER,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

WEST PHILADELPHIA HOUSE,
ATLANTIC AVENUE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
6 11 1m JAMES M. URIAN, Proprietor.

EUREKA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. ATLANTIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, will be open June 25, for the reception of visitors. T. F. WATSON, R. H. WATSON (late of Evard House). 6 11 1m

SAND HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will be open for the season, June 20.
Terms $12 per week or $2 per day.
6 11 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, NEXT door to United States Hotel. Terms $12 to $15 per week. CHARLES SOUDER, M. D.,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

THE BYE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will be open for the reception of guests on the 15th of June. For rooms, apply to Mrs. DEVINE, No. 1323 SPRUCE Street, Phila., or at the Bye House. 6 11 1m

MAGNOLIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, now open. For particulars apply Nos. 1429 and 1431 CHESNUT Street.
6 11 1m M. B. FIELD.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the beach. ELISHA ROBERTS,
6 11 3m Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
will be open for the season the 25th of June.
6 11 1m R. B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

STAR HOTEL, OPPOSITE THE U.S. HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the season
6 11 1m MRS. CULLION, Proprietress.

MONROE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC Avenue, first block above United States Hotel. Terms moderate.
6 11 1m WILLIAM MONROE, Proprietor.

THE CLARENDON HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, is NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
JOSEPH JONES, Proprietor.
S. B. MORSE, Superintendent. 6 11 1m

HATS AND CAPS.
WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office ro

SUMMER RESORTS.
CAPE MAY.
STOCKTON HOTEL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.,
OPENS FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS JUNE 25.
Music under the direction of Professor CHARLES R. DODWORTH.
Terms, $4 50 per day, or $28 per week.
CHARLES DUFFY, Proprietor,
6 28tJ15 Formerly of the Continental Hotel, Phila.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., WILL BE OPENED
this season for guests
On THURSDAY, JUNE 23.
Plans of rooms may be seen and arrangements made for families or individuals by calling at the Girard House, Philadelphia.
It is intended that THE COLUMBIA HOUSE
shall sustain its HIGH CHARACTER
for quietness and good order, and continue to be so conducted as to retain its large FIRST-CLASS FAMILY PATRONAGE.
For good bathing, easy access to beach for children, central location, and yet for retirement, we claim advantages for THE COLUMBIA
superior to those possessed by any other hotel upon the island. GEORGE J. BOLTON,
[6 16 tf] Proprietor.
Also, proprietor of Bolton's Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa.

MCMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL
CAPE MAY. Rebuilt since the late fire and ready for guest Open during the year. Is directly on the sea shore, with the best bathing beach of the Cape.
Terms, for the summer, $3?50 per day and $21 per week
Coach from depot free. No Bar.
5 24 tuths3m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

MIRABELLA'S NEW HOTEL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J. C. MIRABELLA, of Philadelphia, has opened HIS NEW HOTEL,
on JACKSON Street, within a few steps of the ocean. The sleeping apartments are light and airy and beautifully furnished. Board per day, $3; per week, $18. Private dinner and supper parties will receive the particular attention of the proprietor. 6 16 1m

THE PHILADELPHIA HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.
The house been greatly enlarged and improved, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a quiet and pleasant home by the sea-side at a moderate price.
Address, E. GRIFFITHS, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, or Cape May 6 16 2m

UNITED STATES HOTEL, FORMERLY Sherman House, Cape Island. The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has taken the above hotel, and will keep a plain, comfortable house, a good table, and the best wines and liquors that he can procure. Price of board, $17.50 per week.
6 27 1m JERE McKIBBIN, Agt.

CAPE ISLAND.—WILLIAM MASON HAS consolidated the Continental with the favorite MERCHANTS' HOTEL, joining both houses together, and extending the portico the whole length of the building. The hotel has been renovated throughout, and the Sleeping Apartments supplied with fine Spring Mattresses. Now open. Terms reasonable. 6 16 1m

BRYANT HOUSE, DECATUR STREET, near the Beach, Cape May, N. J., is NOW OPEN for the season. House entirely new; newly furnished throughout, and has a full Ocean view. Accommodations for 100 guests. NO BAR. J. L. BRYANT,
6 18 1m Proprietor.

TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This House will be open for the reception of guests on July 1. Rooms can be engaged at No. 1933 MOUNT VERNON Street, until July 1.
6 16 2m MRS. E. PARKINSON JONES.

FRIENDS' COTTAGE, CAPE MAY CITY, N. J., FRONT Street, south of Congress Hall Lawn, and near the Ocean, is now open for the reception of guests. A. P. COOK, Proprietor.
[6 16 1m]

CRESSE COTTAGE, No. 31 FRANKLIN ST., Cape May, N. J. MRS. BAYLISS, Proprietress

FIFTH EDITION

The British Columbia Question

The Provisions of Annexation

FROM THE DOMINION.

Canada and British Columbia.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 28.—Delegates who have arrived from British Columbia have received from the Dominion Government terms upon which the Government is prepared to treat with the Governor and Council of that colony for entrance into the Canadian Union. Canada is to assume the debts and liabilities of British Columbia. The annual grant for the support of the local Government and Legislature of British Columbia is to be $35,000.

Regular steam communication between Victoria and San Francisco is to be maintained fortnightly by two British steamers. This service is now performed once a month by an American steamer, subsidized by the colony to the extent of $1000 per trip. The Dominican Government will guarantee the construction, as early as practicable, of a railroad across the continent, with its western terminus at a port in British Columbia on the Pacific coast, connecting in the East with the railroad system of Canada.

The Western Canada Railroad is estimated to cost in round numbers $10,000,000. Offers to build the road have been made to the Government on the basis of a grant of alternate sections of land on each side of the road one mile long and twelve miles deep, and a guarantee of six per cent. interest in debentures redeemable in twenty years.

British Columbia is to be represented in the House of Commons by six representatives instead of eight as demanded, including three Senators. The Government will guarantee that all the public officers appointed to carry on the new government shall be in every way acceptable to the people of British Columbia.

The tariff of the Dominion will be extended over the colony, and the present tariff of British Columbia discontinued. The terms also refer to the extension of postal service, erection of a hospital, lunatic asylum and penitentiary, protection of fisheries, election of Senators, formal admission of the colony into the Union, defense of the colony, and aid to volunteer force, in all of which requirements delegates declare themselves to be perfectly satisfied.

CONGRESS.

House.

Continued from Fourth Edition.

Mr. Kelsey, a member of the Committee on Appropriations, admitted, in answer to Mr. Farnsworth, that this was not a liquidated or adjusted indebtedness, but a simple claim, and he stated the circumstances under which it arose.

The discussion was continued by Mr. Butler, of Mass., in support of the claim, and by Mr. Farnsworth against it, the latter quoting and concurring in a remark that this committee should be denominated "The Committee of Appropriations and Rejected Claims."

The item was agreed to.

Mr. Sargent offered an amendment appropriating $20,402 to indemnify A. M. Adams for depredations committed by Kiowa and Camanche Indians in 1866. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Degener, $8000 was appropriated to pay Mr. Raca Y. Salaza for depredations committed by the Navajo Indians.

Mr. Bingham moved to appropriate $29,000 to enable the Superintendent of the Coast Survey to make observations in Europe of the eclipse of the sun next December. Agreed to.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio) moved an appropriation of $15,000 in addition to a sum of $20,000 appropriated by a joint resolution of the 2d March, 1867, to procure the making of a contract by the Secretary of War with Henry K. Brown, of Newburg, N. Y., for a bronze statue of General Scott.

He explained the circumstances of the former appropriation, and referred to Mr. Brown as the author of the only respectable equestrian statue in this country, that of Washington in Union Square, New York, all the rest being of the iranic style of art, with the horses rearing on their hind legs in storms of wind, represented as operating on their manes or tails. The amendment was agreed to. The statue is to be erected on Franklin Square, Washington.

Mr. Dawes offered an amendment repealing the law which requires the laying up of five of the six revenue cutters on the northern lakes, and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to put four of them in commission to be specially charged with aiding vessels in distress and to sell two of them.

After discussion between Messrs. Dawes, Bennett, Conger, Lawrence, and Churchill the amendment was agreed to, having been modified by striking out the limitation of four to be put in commission, leaving them all to the disposal of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Dawes moved to insert a section declaring that all letters patent hereafter issued shall be subject to the right of the United States to use the matter or thing patented, and to manufacture the same for the use of the Government free of charge.

Mr. Myers opposed it as a blow at inventors, and as a matter which should have been referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. Dawes withdrew the amendment to avoid the further consumption of time.

On motion of Mr. Dawes, section 4, authorizing a light vessel on the Choptank river, Virginia, was struck out.

On motion of Mr. Beaty, a section was added for the creation of a municipal commission for the dredging and narrowing of the Washington City Canal, authorizing the corporate authorities to levy and collect a tax of $100,000 on all taxable property in the city, and appropriating $50,000 from the Treasury.

The committee rose and reported the bill, which was then passed.

FOURTH EDITION

DARING OUTRAGE IN BALTIMORE.

A Bank Robbed of $150,000

Crime Perpetrated in Broad Day.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM NEW YORK.

Explosion of Gun-cotton.

ALBANY, June 28.—This morning an explosion occurred in Hyatt's billiard-ball manufactory, in Beaver street, which blew out a portion of the rear wall of the building, and set the house on fire. The expl

THE LEHIGH VALLEY.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

I have just taken a trip over the Lehigh valley route from Philadelphia northward, through some of the most beautiful portions of our State. Part of the route over which I travelled has not heretofore been accessible to the travelling public, and as the scenery along the line is unsurpassed for variety and beauty, and can be reached with so small an outlay of time and money, I consider the subject of sufficient importance to the general public to warrant me in calling attention to this region in a few paragraphs descriptive of the scenery, points of interest, and general characteristics of the route taken.

The connecting roads forming this line are the North Pennsylvania Railroad, from Philadelphia to Bethlehem; the Lehigh Valley, from Bethlehem to Pittston, and the Pennsylvania and New York Railroad from the latter place to Waverley, on the Erie Railway, near the State line, and 240 miles from Philadelphia. The trip made is without change of cars, leaving Philadelphia at 7:35 A. M., and passing through the fertile and undulating counties of Bucks and Montgomery, a portion of the State whose history is replete with incidents of the Revolutionary war, but which now presents to the eye magnificent and highly cultivated farms, handsome residences and farm buildings, and other evidences of wealth and prosperity not excelled in any land.

At Bethlehem, 54 miles from Philadelphia, our route strikes the Lehigh river. This is the junction of the North Pennsylvania and the Lehigh Valley Railroads, and a very handsome and convenient passenger depot has been erected for the joint use of both roads. Here was the seat of the first Moravian mission in this country, having been established by Count Zinzendorf, a Swede, in 1741. Here also is located the Lehigh University, so munificently endowed by Hon. Asa Packer.

Proceeding northward, you reach the flourishing young city of Allentown, with its huge rolling-mill, smelting works, and extensive manufactories, containing a population of 20,000 inhabitants, rapidly augmenting in wealth and members, by Catasauqua, Hokendunqua, and several smaller but not less interesting manufacturing towns, past Slatington, so named from its celebrated roofing slate, through the Lehigh Gap to Packerton, with its extensive car shops. At length we come upon the town of Mauch Chunk, nestling in a narrow valley at the foot of the bold, sharp hills which form the Broad Mountain range. This is a place much resorted to on account of its picturesque situation, grand mountain views, inclined planes, Switch-back Railroad, and other features of natural and mechanical interest.

From here nature seems to have vied with art in producing a combination of novelties unsurpassed anywhere in the Northern States. Massive mountains, dense forests, green fields, winding streams, fertile valleys, deep gorges, towering heights, rushing waters, and the untold wealth of nature make up a *tout ensemble* interesting beyond conception, and of which a brief description gives but an indefinite idea, being not inaptly denominated the "Switzerland of America."

From Mauch Chunk up the meanderings of the Lehigh river to the Summit new features constantly present themselves.

Leaving the noise of the artisan and those grand old hills "in whose vaults lie hidden the archives of the universe," you approach the interminable native forests dividing the upper Lehigh from the classic Susquehanna, passing Penn Haven Junction, Rockport, and the more sprightly town of White Haven. Thence fourteen miles of wild, weird, and almost unbroken wilderness bring you to the northern slope of the Moosic Mountain, an elevation of 1200 feet above the Susquehanna.

A short distance beyond Fair View—a station at the top of the mountain—the eye takes in the entire Wyoming Valley, from Campbell's Lodge, on the north, to Nanticoke Dam, on the south, a distance of twenty-one miles. The towns of Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, and Plymouth, the monument to the victims of the Wyoming massacre, the silver sparkle of the famous Susquehanna, the cultivated farms, green fields, shady groves, cheerful farm-houses, and capacious coal-breakers, combine to make this, in the estimation of tourists, one of the finest landscape scenes to be found anywhere in the States, and its ready approach from the cities of New York and Philadelphia is destined to make it a favorite summer trip.

Descending from this grand natural observatory, you ride across the famous valley over grounds made sacred by Revolutionary tradition, and famous in legend and story.

Leaving the theatre of Campbell's Gertrude of Wyoming by the sinuous windings of this beautiful stream, over the track of the Pennsylvania and New York Road, firmly embedded in the surface of the hard-beaten towpath, past rocky glens, bristling mountains, bright openings, densely-shaded islands, and highly-cultivated farms, through the miniature county of Wyoming, you at length strike the extensive domain of Bradford county, at a point not far from Frenchtown, so called from its early settlement by a colony of French noblemen, who fled the terrors of France during the tragic "reign" of Danton, Robespierre, and Marat.

For fifty miles you traverse this county, passing through the valleys of Wyalusing and Wysauking, crossing the river on a fine bridge 1500 feet in length, reaching Towanda, the county seat, beautifully located on a hill-side, gently sloping to the river and facing the rising sun. At this point the Barclay Railroad and the Sullivan and Erie Road form a junction with the Pennsylvania and New York Railroad.

First-class hotels, romantic drives, cold mountain streams filled with speckled trout, together with rural scenery upon all sides, are gaining for Towanda a celebrity excelled by no other town in Northern Pennsylvania, and its accessibility commends it in an especial manner to families desirous of securing health, pleasure, and economy within a ride of ten hours from the great centres of New York and Philadelphia.

From Towanda you pass up the west bank of the river to Athens, the junction of the Chemung and Susquehanna rivers. Crossing the Chemung at this place, you have a ride of four miles over a beautiful undulating plain, terminating at Waverley on the New York and Erie Railway, in time to take the evening express for Elmira, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, or the not less attractive and beautiful "Watkins Glen," situated at the head of Seneca Lake, twenty-two miles from Elmira and forty-two miles from Waverley.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, June 28, 1870.

Chinese Servants.

The great initiatory step has been taken—the step that is to drive Biddy into common sense and good behavior, or to sweep her, socially speaking, from the face of the earth. We have put up with her airs and her graces long enough. We have paid her from twelve to seventeen dollars a month; we have been brow-beaten in our own kitchens, and not allowed to call our hearthstones our own; we have been obliged to put our washing out and to iron our own bosoms and wash our own door-steps; we have allowed her one afternoon a week and every other Sunday out, "cousins" *ad libitum* and holidays whenever she bespoke them; we have been "sassed" by her to the last point of endurance, and now the weapons of revenge are put into our hands. The Chinese servant looms up. He is not good-looking; he is not proficient in English; he is not prepossessing in manner. But he is "willing." He puts into constant use that great compendium of the virtues, the desire to give satisfaction. In all seriousness and solemnity I tell you that Jack Chinaman and his wife—when he has a wife—are being introduced as servants into the homes of New York and suburbs. I don't know whether you will find advertisements to that effect in the newspapers, but I do know it is a fact. A lady and gentleman of my acquaintance residing in Hoboken a fortnight ago experienced the last stage of infinite disgust and hatred of everything Irish in the way of servants. They had tried every variety of Biddys, under every variety of conditions, through a long married life, and the conclusion to which they had come was that if any Biddy of their experience got into Purgatory, it would not be through the intervention of their prayers if she got out under a thousand years. So they came to town, and sifted all the channels of news until they found a Chinaman and his wife. These two orient pearls they seized upon, and, instead of stringing them at random, as is the poetical tradition with respect to orient pearls, set them to work, John to gardening and Mrs. Pigtail to housework. The brooms are new, but they *do* sweep clean. So my friends assure me, at least. But then, since nothing could be worse than the average Biddy, perhaps the complacency of these innovators in the art of housekeeping is not to be greatly wondered at. But this is not, by any means, the only case I have heard of, although it is the only one of which I have such clear and definite knowledge. Yesterday morning the inestimable woman who is responsible for my board and lodging, and who interprets the first sentence of the *Noster pater* into "Give us this day our daily hash," entered my room and informed me that she was going to dispense with two Irish girls who made her life a torment to her, and to endeavor to get along with one Chinaman instead. She thought with a little instruction that he could be taught to make beds, bake bread, sweep, dust, scour, wash, and iron fully as well as the Emerald Island failures, and without a tithe of the ingratitude, drunkenness, and impudence. It is well. I shall expect to see a little mite of a peeked-up Mongolian face, looking as if it were made of persimmons and mahogany, stuck right over against my place at table when I go home to dinner. I shall take for granted that my pigeon-pie will be handed to me by one who speaks pigeon-English, and that the culinary pottery and earthenware will be broken all the less in proportion as the vernacular is broken by the Celestial handler of them all the more. Ring out, wild bells! Ring out the requiem of Biddy, ring in the annunciation of John Chinaman. Ring in the era of the coolie, with a pinch from the morals of Confucius and a speck from the justice taught by mandarins.

The "Evening Post" Livery.

The New York *Evening Post* is one of those good old snoring newspapers which only know they are living in the nineteenth century from the evidences of other journals' enterprise which are scattered around them. In the government of its own affairs, however, it has its hobbies, the laws of which possess a degree of irrefragability to which those of the Medes and Persians were a bagatelle. One of these laws, for instance, has relation to the costume of its employes. In obedience to it no one connected with the editorial or business departments of the *Evening Post* is permitted to represent that paper with any coat on other than a black one. The formula designating the nature of full evening costume for gentlemen is not more precise and imperative than this requirement of the *Afternoon Grandmother*. Journalists upon other papers wear what coat they will, both as regards texture, color, and pattern. Not so those upon the *Evening Post*. In this sweltering weather you see these unhappy gentlemen going to and from their places of business, giving forth the richest exudations of their being beneath an agony of broadcloth, and thinking themselves sufficiently repaid by the honor of working for the author of "Thanatopsis." I don't know, but I presume, that no editor is permitted to use a pocket-handkerchief that is not hemstitched. I cannot swear, but I suspect, that such vulgarities as dickies, butterfly-ties, and false wristbands would not be tolerated by the Beau-Brummellian manager of that aristocratic sheet. I cannot venture to unconditionally affirm, but I secretly imagine, that an employe discovered with a cotton umbrella, or a pair of patched shoes, or a collar button not of pure gold, would be immediately dismissed. And serve him right! It is not every paper that can find time, amid the hurry of editorship, to lay down rules of etiquette, and to see that every employe is kept well up to the mark!

Madame Lanner's Ballet.

About twenty-five years ago Madame Weiss introduced a combination of ballet and pantomime at the Old Park Theatre in this city. The majority of the dancers were children, varying in age from ten to fifteen. In the troupe of ballet-dancers that Madame Kate Lanner is soon to present at Fisk's Grand Opera House, the same characteristic features are to be observed, with the exception that the artists are all adults. The troupe is now on its way hither, and will arrive in the steamer Allemania. Possibly it may make its appearance next Monday; if not, then on either the Saturday or the Monday following. The principal members of it are Madame Lanner herself; Mad'lle Bertha Lind, a Swede, and said to be a niece of Madame Goldschmidt; Signor Albert Geraldini, director; M. and Madame Alberti, pantomimists and mimics; De Francisca and Van de Vergne, male dancers; besides ten premieres and eighteen coryphees, numbering altogether nearly sixty individuals. Among the ballets that are to be presented are *Le Diable a Quatre, Papillon, Faust, La Giselle, Rose de Seville, Esmeralda, Robert and Bertrand, Cinderella, Fee des Fleurs, Postillion and Vicandiere*, and half a dozen others whose names I cannot recall with sufficient exactness to specify. One of Mr. Fisk's most trustworthy agents assured me only yesterday, with one hand upon his heart and the other raised to heaven, that although they had been swindled in the case of the Spanish ballet and the Khedive of Egypt, *this* ballet was undoubtedly a big thing. It would either make them or mar them for the summer season. The last place at which they performed was Lisbon, at which they created a great *furore*. But what would please Lisbon might not please New York. ALI BABA.

A SOUTHERN SNAKE.

A SURREPTITIOUS WAY OF OBTAINING NOURISHMENT—HE IMPRUDENTLY EXPOSES HIMSELF AND IS KILLED—A MARVELLOUS STORY.

Some of the papers in the South and West are trying which can tell the toughest snake story. The *State Journal* recounts one which we think fairly entitles its editor to the champion belt. A negro woman living near Chesterfield, Virginia, according to the *Journal*, has a nursing child, which occupies the entire night usually in imbibing its regular nourishment. The woman has frequently, during the period, imagined, while in a semi-somnolent state, that both the maternal founts were being used at the same time, and mentioned the circumstances to her husband and several friends, who puzzled their brains to account for it. She was afflicted with asthma, and frequently sat during the warm evenings with her dress loosened to allow of greater ease in breathing. One evening she was sitting thus, half asleep and half awake, when she felt something creeping over her shoulder and down upon her bosom. She immediately roused her torpid faculties, and glancing down, saw a monstrous black snake in the act of nursing, its basilisk eyes gleaming into hers. Of course she was frightened almost out of her senses, and screamed and threw up her hands in the wildest terror, which alarmed his snakeship into loosening his hold and executing a prompt disappearance. The alarm also awoke her husband, who was at once informed of the astonishing circumstance. He, rightly thinking that the reptile would return and attempt to finish his meal, took a favorable position and waited for him. In a short time the snake, which was of enormous size, came out, and after a sharp battle was despatched. This is certainly a remarkable story, but it is vouched for as strictly true by our Richmond contemporary.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870

MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4¼. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill, FIFTEENTH Street below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER, PROPRIETORS. [4 29 3m

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

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R. R. THOMAS & CO., DEALERS IN Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters WINDOW FRAMES, ETC., N. W. CORNER OF EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets 4 12 s PHILADELPHIA.

MEDICAL.

NO CURE, NO PAY! FOX'S CRAMP AND DIARRHŒA MIXTURE has proved itself to be the surest and speediest remedy for Cramps, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, at first stages of Asiatic Cholera. No family after having once tried it will be without it. Ask for Fox's Crampat Diarrhœa Mixture, and take no other. Sold at YARNALL & CO'S, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Street and No. 602 ARCH Street. 5 20

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT, BIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES, Full guarantee and moderate prices. 3 23 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 25 CENTS, 10 16tuf DIAC'N'S, No. 11 S. EIGHTH Street.

FINANCIAL.

LEHIGH CONVERTIBLE Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Loan, Free from all Taxes.

We offer for sale $1,750,000 of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's new First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, free from all taxes, interest due March and September, at

NINETY (90)

And interest in currency added to date of purchase.

These bonds are of a mortgage loan of $2,000,000, dated October 6, 1869. They have twenty-five (25) years to run, and are convertible into stock at par until 1879. Principal and interest payable in gold.

They are secured by a first mortgage on 5600 acres of coal lands in the Wyoming Valley, near Wilkesbarre, at present producing at the rate of 200,000 tons of coal per annum, with works in progress which contemplate a large increase at an early period, and also upon valuable Real Estate in this city.

A sinking fund of ten cents per ton upon all coal taken from the mines for five years, and of fifteen cents per ton thereafter, is established, and The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Trustees under the mortgage, collect these sums and invest them in these Bonds, agreeably to the provisions of the Trust.

For full particulars copies of the mortgage, etc., apply to

C. & H. BORIE, W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN, JAY COOKE & CO., DREXEL & CO., E. W. CLARK & CO. 6 11 1m

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

Land Grant Coupon Bonds, $1000 Each,

Interest April and October, for sale at $790 each. They pay SEVEN (7) PER CENT. interest, run for twenty (20) years, are secured by 12,000,000 acres of land, all lying within twenty (20) miles of the railroad.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY RECEIVE THEIR LAND GRANT BONDS FOR THEIR FACE AND ACCRUED INTEREST in payment of any of their lands.

From July 28, 1869, to date, the Company have received upwards of seven hundred thousand dollars in cash and land grant bonds in payment for lands sold by them.

Pamphlets giving full details of the land can be obtained by application to

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Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. 9 6

SILVER FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 20 South THIRD Street. 6 28 PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY, No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.

Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 2

FOR SALE Williamsport City 6 Per Cent Bonds, FREE OF ALL TAXES, ALSO, Philadelphia and Darby Railroad 7 Per Cent Bonds,

Coupons payable by the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway Company.

These Bonds will be sold at a price which will make them a very desirable investment.

P. S. PETERSON & CO., No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET, 265 PHILADELPHIA

ELLIOTT & DUNN, BANKERS No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

Edmund D. Randolph & Co. (FORMERLY Smith, Randolph & Co. PHILA. & N.Y.) Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York. Dealers in U.S. Bonds. Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges. Issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany, and Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. First Mortgage Bonds OF THE Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company, At 85 and Accrued Interest Clear of all Taxes.

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

Persons wishing to make investments are invited to examine the merits of these BONDS.

Pamphlets supplied and full information given by

Sterling & Wildman, FINANCIAL AGENTS, No. 110 SOUTH THIRD STREET, 4 12 tf PHILADELPHIA.

Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange for the above at best market rates.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA IRON AND RAILROAD COMPANY.

These Bonds run THIRTY YEARS, and pay SEVEN PER CENT. interest in gold, clear of all taxes, payable at the First National Bank in Philadelphia.

The amount of Bonds issued is $625,000, and are secured by a First Mortgage on real estate, railroad, and franchises of the Company the former of which cost two hundred thousand dollars, which has been paid for from Stock subscriptions, and after the railroad is finished, so that the products of the mines can be brought to market, it is estimated to be worth $1,000,000.

The Railroad connects with the Cumberland Valley Railroad about four miles below Chambersburg, and runs through a section of the most fertile part of the Cumberland Valley.

We sell them at 92 and accrued interest from March 1. For further particulars apply to

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO., BANKERS, No. 2 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD Seven Per Cent. Bonds. FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of $1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The receipts of the Company on the one-half of the Road now being operated from Coatesville to Wilmington are about TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS per month, which will be more than DOUBLED with the opening of the other half, over which the large Coal Trade of the Road must come.

Only SIX MILES are now required to complete the Road to Birdsboro, which will be finished by the middle of the month.

WM. PAINTER & CO., BANKERS, No. 36 South THIRD Street, 5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & CO. PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON, BANKERS AND Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA. [4 1 3m

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by private wire, from our friends, Edmund D Randolph & Co

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE Safe Home Investment

THE Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in $1000s, $500s and $200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October.

Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO., BANKERS, Dealers in Government Securities, No. 36 South THIRD Street, 6 9 tf&p PHILADELPHIA.

Free from U. S. Taxes. Eight Per Cent. Per Annum in Gold.

A PERFECTLY SAFE INVESTMENT.

First Mortgage Bonds OF THE ISSUE OF $1,500,000, BY THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.,

Issued in denominations of $1000 and $500, Coupon or Registered, payable in 30 years, with Interest payable 15th August and 15th February, in New York, London, or Frankfort, free of tax. Secured by a mortgage only on a completed and highly prosperous road, at the rate of $13,503·79 per mile. Earnings in excess of its interest liabilities. This line being the Middle Route, is pronounced the Shortest and most Natural One for Freight and Passenger Traffic Across the Continent. St. Louis and Fort Kearney Spanned by a Railway, and connecting with the Union Pacific at Fort Kearney.

Capital Stock of the Company	$10,000,000
Land Grant, pronounced value of	8,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
	$19,500,000

The remaining portion of this Loan now for sale at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Can be had at the Company's Agencies in New York, TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 49 WALL Street, or W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 PINE Street.

Pamphlets, Maps, and all information can be obtained at either of the above-named agencies.

The attention of Capitalists and Investors is particularly invited to these Securities. We are satisfied they are all that could be desired, and unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO., FISCAL AGENTS, No. 49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., COMMERCIAL AGENTS, No. 54 PINE STREET, 6 9 tfrp NEW YORK.

WATER PURIFIERS.

FARSON'S New Patent Water Filter and Purifier

Will effectually cleanse from all IMPURITIES, and remove all foul taste or smell from water passed through it.

In operation and for sale at the MANUFACTORY, No. 220 DOCK Street, and sold by House-furnishing Stores generally. 5 21 t

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, Phila. Del'phia. ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

JAPAN.

THE RELIGION OF THE EAST IN THE BEGINNING —A LEGEND PREFATORY TO THE CHRISTIAN HISTORY—THE SECT OF NICHEREN, THE BUDDHIST SAINT.

From the Yokohama (Japan) Weekly Mail, April 9.

If the excursionist from Yokohama, who has halted at Katase, will take the trouble to go out of that one of the two tea houses where he is stopping, enter the temple grounds opposite, and mounting above the building, reach an elevation from which he can survey the distant mountains with the "Matchless One," or the "Rich Scholar" (however it is to be read), rising up in the midst, he will be amply repaid in clear weather. On his way down he can visit the temple below, which is called Riyo-ko-ji or Jak-ko-zan, where, with a little search, he will find a curious and old dilapidated picture, hanging up in the worst of lights. This picture represents a man squatting on the ground, waiting in all resignation for the executioner's sword, which is raised on high to sever his head from his body. But the sword was not destined to fall. It was stayed by the rain and fire which we see descending from heaven. So, too, says the legend, and of that legend we here give a free translation for the benefit of those who may find from it the means of whiling away an idle moment at that little spot, after they have visited the temples and cave of Enoshima, and, lying lazily upon the sands, have gazed at the glorious view in the distance. The story is written by one of the sect of Nichiren, and the reader will be struck by its similarity to the legends which abound in early Christian history. It reads as follows:—

"Now the temple of Riyo-ko-ji contains the holy image of St. Nichiren, founder of the Buddhist sect of that name.

"In olden times, in the summer of the year which corresponds to A. D. 1271, there was a great drought throughout the land, and all the people were lamenting sorely. Whereupon the Minister Hojo Tokimune called on his reverence Riyokwan of the temple Gokurakuji to offer up prayers for rain. At this the priests of that temple were greatly rejoiced, and two amongst them, Irisawa and Suwo by name, thinking to spread abroad the virtues of Riyokwan, went to our Founder and recounted what had happened. Our Founder, having listened to them, answered:

"'I, Nichiren, have been all my life studying the sacred books, and I know the origin of calamity. Now, inasmuch as in Japan men are scoffing at the religion of Buddha, the seven calamities* are surely come upon us. This is a matter which men do not understand. It is as if you were to treat a man for a disease the cause of which you did not know. You would simply gradually increase the disease.'

"Now, his reverence, Riyokwan, had been raising his voice to heaven for full fourteen days, and had done his utmost. But pray as he would, not even a drop would fall, so there was nothing for it but to leave the altar and return home.

"Then our Founder on this side lifted up his prayers, and lo! the rain fell heavily. And the people seeing this marvelled.

"But Riyokwan harbored ever-increasing resentment against Nichiren, and wishing to compass his death, brought many false charges against him to the ears of the Minister Tokimune, who was deceived by Riyokwan, and, not distinguishing the right from the wrong, ordered Nichiren to be beheaded.

"Whereupon, on the twelfth day of the ninth month, of the same year, a body of several hundred soldiers, armed *cap-a-pie*, forced their way into Matsubagatsa,** seized our Founder, placed him on a horse, and led him into Kamakura. Between 12 and 2 in the night they arrived at Tatsu-no-kuchi,† and there they seated him upon a carpet made of skin.‡

"Then Shijo Yorimoto Kingo‖ knelt before our Founder, and having already determined to share his fate and be his attendant to Riyozan, he waited in readiness for what might happen.

"At this time our Founder, joining his hands as in prayer, lifted up his voice, saying:—

"'Now the end of the world draweth nigh. Even though the good gods are leaving our country, they will dwell in the heads of honest men. I, Nichiren, am the exponent of true doctrine. It cannot be that the many gods of our country, whether of heaven or of earth, will break the covenant of Riyozan, and withhold their protection from me.'

"Before he had ended, the executioner, Echino Saburozayemon Nnoshige, had raised his long sword aloft, when lo! a miracle. Suddenly the earth quaked, the thunder rolled, and the lightning flashed; the sword of the executioner was broken in three pieces, and he could not stir hand or foot.

"Thus was fulfilled what is written in the sacred books:—'The sword of a fathom long shall be broken in pieces.'

"Now, had this miracle not taken place the revelation of the deity Shogiyo, as is written at the close of the sacred books, would have been falsified.

"In the whole heaven it thundered and lightened out of season, meteors were seen in the sky and a voice proceeding from space resounded in the palace, saying, 'Should Nichiren be killed he hoped the land of Niphon will be destroyed.' Whereat every soul in the palace from Tekimune downwards, was amazed. 'Nichiren must be pardoned at once,' they cried. 'A messenger on a swift horse must forthwith be despatched with a letter of full pardon.'

"This is what is found in the sacred books: His heart was transformed, and he forthwith sent off a man.

"Verily every tittle of his holy sufferings accords with what is written in the sacred books.

At this time many converts were made, and it is recorded thus:—

"'In the land of Niphon is the Province of Sagami; in the Province of Sagami is Katase, and in Katase is Tatsn-n o-Kuchi. There Nichiren's life was stayed by the divine grace of Hokke Kiyo, and hence the place shall always be called Jakkodo.'§

"Bearing that in mind his reverence Nippo carved a holy image of our Founder, and begged that he might have the privilege of setting it up in Tatsu-no-Kuchi. Our Founder shed tears for joy and said:—'Forasmuch as this is the spot where Nichiren's life was stayed, our soul shall stay in this image.'

"And the holy image was consecrated, After that it was set up in the temple and became renowned for its divine efficiency in healing.

"As is said in the books:—'Blessed are all those who retain merciful feelings in their hearts.'* Bearing this text in mind, all worshippers who will come and pay their devotions, with the feeling that they are worshipping his holy face in the flesh, will not only be proof against word wounds, but will escape calamities of all kinds. They will, without doubt, by divine grace, enjoy happiness in this world, and save their souls hereafter.

"These things are to be seen written in detail in the holy biography of the Founder."

* This is a proverb.

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* These seven calamities are: Plague, invasion, rebellion, portents, eclipses, storms and inundations, drought.

** A part of Kamakura, then a great city.

† The dragon's mouth, where the temple now stands in Katase.

† Criminals who were going to be beheaded were formerly made to sit upon skins.

‖ It does not appear who this man was. Probably a Samurai who followed the teaching of Nicheren.

§ The Mountain of Spirits, where Shake, the founder of Buddhism, is said to have taken up his abode after death.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

ESTATE OF THE FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

The undersigned, Mortgagees and Trustees under the mortgage of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, which bears date February 1, 1867, under and pursuant to a request and notice of creditors, given under the provisions of the said mortgage, for default of payment of interest,

Will sell at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, by

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

All the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate of whatsoever kind and wheresoever situate and being of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, and all the buildings, machine shops, machinery, fixtures, forges, furnaces, grist mill, ore rights, stationary engines, saw mills, railroads and cars of every kind belonging to the said Company granted in mortgage by the said Company to us by the said mortgage, viz.:—

About thirty-nine thousand (39,000) acres of land in Mifflin and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, on which there are erected extensive steel works, four (4) charcoal blast furnaces, and numerous shops and buildings, to wit:—

The property known as the Freedom Iron and Steel Works, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, comprising two hundred and eighty-nine (289) acres of land.

One (1) charcoal blast furnace, Bessemer steel converting house, hammer shop, rail and plate mill, steam forge, tyre mill, water-power bloomery, cast-steel works, foundry and machine shops, old forge, smith shop, carpenter shop, store with warehouse attached, mansion house, offices, 64 dwelling houses, saw-mill, lime-kiln, stables and other buildings, with stationery engines, machinery, and fixtures.

Also, the property known as the Greenwood Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing 91 acres of land, and 20 dwelling houses and stables.

Also, the property known as the Week's Saw Mill, in the same county, containing 2352 acres of land, with mill and all the machinery and appurtenances thereof. With two small tracts of land in Derry township, Mifflin county, each containing about one acre, more or less, respectively known as the Cunningham and Ryan lots, and two small tracts of land, containing about one acre and one-fourth of an acre, respectively, known as the Hostetter lot, and the Stroup House and lot, in Union township, Mifflin county.

Also, about 17,400 acres of unseated lands, in Mifflin county.

Also, the right to take ore on the Muthersbaugh farm, in Decatur township, Mifflin county, at a royalty of 25 cents per ton.

Together with about 907 acres of land, in Huntingdon county, known as the Greenwood Furnace tract, with two charcoal blast furnaces, known as the Greenwood Furnaces, with engines and fixtures, with mansion house, 17 stables, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, 82 dwelling houses, offices and store, one grist mill, with stable and buildings of every description, railroad and ore cars.

Also, the property known as the Monroe Furnace, in Barre township, Huntingdon county, containing about 179 acres of land, with nine dwelling-houses, stables, carpenter shop, smith shop, store and office building.

Also, about 17,200 acres of land, in Huntingdon county (of which 637 acres are seated and partly improved). Together with all and singular the corporate rights, privileges, and franchises of the said Company.

The foregoing properties will be sold in one parcel or lot, in payment of the bonds of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, amounting to $500,000, with interest from February 1, 1869, secured by the said mortgage to the trustees, under the terms of which this sale is made, the said mortgage being a first mortgage on the said property. The terms of sale of the property above described will be as follows:—

$2000 in cash, to be paid when the property is struck off. The balance to be paid in cash upon the execution of the deed to the purchaser.

The Trustees will also sell at the same time and place, and under the same request and notice of creditors, all the right, title, and interest of the Trustees, as mortgagees in trust, of, in, and to the following described properties, viz.:—

The property known as the Yoder Farm, in Brown township, Mifflin county, containing 158 acres, 124 perches, composed of two tracts as follows:—

Beginning at stone in road, thence by land of John D. Barr, north 53 degrees east, 102 5-10 perches to stone; thence by land of Joseph B. Zook, north 44¾ degrees west, 202 3-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 46¾ degrees west 102 1-10 perches, to stone; thence south 44¾ degrees east, 190 6-10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and twenty-five acres and twelve perches net measure.

Also all that other certain tract of land adjoining above, beginning at stone in road, thence up said road, north 44¾ deg. west, 67 5-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 45¾ deg. west, 79 6-10 perces to stones; thence by land of David L. Yoder, south 42¾ deg. east, 66 8-10 perches, to stone in road; thence along said road and by land of Gideon Yoder, north 46¾ deg. east, 81 1-10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing thirty-three acres and one hundred and twelve perches, net measure.

The same being subject to mortgage given to secure bonds, amounting to $11,738·34, upon $3300 of which interest is due from April 1, 1869, and on balance of said bonds interest is due from April 1, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Williams farm, as follows:—

All that certain tract of land situate in Derry township, Mifflin county, Pa., bounded and described as follows:—

Beginning at a chesnut, corner of lands of Philip Martz, thence by lands of William Henney and Samuel McManamy, north 37 degrees west, 193½ perches, to a hickory; thence by lands of Samuel McManamy, north 17 degrees west, 17 perches; thence by land of James M. Martin, south 75 degrees west, 22 perches, to a post; thence by land of Johnston Sigler, south 57 degrees west, 169 perches, to a hickory; thence by lands of Peter Townsend's heirs, south 37 degrees east, 91 perches, to stones; thence by land of heirs of John McDonell, deceased, and Mrs. McIlvain, north 69 degrees east, 95½ perches, to a post; thence by land of Philip Martz, north 70½ degrees east, 89½ perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and seven acres and twenty-nine perches of land, and allowance.

This property is charged with a mortgage, given to secure bonds for $1250, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, from November 8, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Stroup Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing about nine acres and eighty-nine perches.

The last named property is subject to a mortgage given to secure a bond for $1000, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from July 28, 1868.

The terms of sale of the last three described properties will be as follows:—

Twenty-five dollars in cash to be paid upon each when they are respectively struck off.

The balance of the purchase money of each to be paid in cash upon the execution of the conveyance to the purchaser.

WISTAR MORRIS,
JAMES T. YOUNG,
ENOCH LEWIS, } Trustees.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

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RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JUNE 12, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	12·40 and 7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·20 P. M.
Erie Express	11·00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n	8·20 A. M. and 6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	11·55 A. M.
Erie Express	5·40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 P. M.
Pacific Express	12·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

4 29

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8 25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9 45 A. M, (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1·15, 3 30, and 5·20 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6 20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8·00 and 11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8 55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8 25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 7·05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 and 9·45 P. M.

Abington at 2·35, 4·55, and 6 45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 00 P. M.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8 30 A. M. and 7·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9·30 A. M. and 8·10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, June 6, 1870.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4½, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6·55, 7¼, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¼ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¼, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·40 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 A. M., and 6¼ P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¼, 9, and 11 05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¼, 4, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 6½, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 3½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¼, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¼, 5, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6·55, 7¾, 8 10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 6, 6¾, 8¾, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 1¾, 6¾ and 9¼ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 5 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 6¾ A. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane. The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School Lane, Wissinoming, Manayunk, Green Tree, and Conshohocken.

Passengers taking the 7, 9·05 A. M. and 6¼ P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 9½ A. M. and 5 P. M. trains from New York connect with the 1 and 5 P. M. trains from Germantown to Ninth and Green streets.

5 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA leave

PORT DEPOSIT at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

OXFORD at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M., and 5·30 P. M.

CHADD'S FORD at 7·26 A. M., 12·00 M., 1·30 P. M., 4·45 P. M., and 6·42 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

4 2

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on New Jersey Southern Railroad.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 8·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10·45 A. M., 12 30, 2·30, 5 15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11 30 P. M., Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 12 M. (noon), 6·46 P. M., and 12 night.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3 30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

June 16, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, ant 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9 00 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8 00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 30, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10·20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8 00 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	10·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·25 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves Williamsport	1·30 P. M.
" " " arrives at Lock Haven	2·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Williamsport	9 45 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	9 50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12 25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5 20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves L. Haven	11·35 A. M.
" " " arr. Williamsp't	12 50 P. M.
BALD EAGLE EX. leaves Lock Haven	9·35 P. M.
" " " arr. Williamsport	10·50 P. M.

Express Mail and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M.

For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6 05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 4 2

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and 4·20 P. M., and Reading at 7 30 A. M. and 6·35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M. and 9 25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harris-burg at 2·50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7·00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M. These trains connect both ways with Sunday trains on Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·20 A. M., 12·45, and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8·05 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPR

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE DEMOCRACY

Their Convention Day.

Fifty in Full Blast To-Day—A Full Report of their Proceedings—Their Nominations for Congress, Legislature, and Councils—But Little Interest Manifested.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Last evening, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock, the Democratic party of Philadelphia held its delegate elections in the various divisions, and it is but just to say that no scenes of disorder, such as prevailed last year, occurred in any part of the city. That this was so arises from the fact that there is but little chance of the success of the Democratic candidates at the coming election, and consequently there was an inactive canvass, but few gentlemen being willing to undergo the useless expense attending a political campaign at this time. No interest was taken by the people in the primary elections, and there was but a very light vote polled.

The various Congressional, Legislative, and Ward Conventions assembled at the designated places at 10 o'clock this morning, and the result of their deliberations will be found in the full reports which are appended. As usual, there were the same disturbing elements which prevail at all political conventions in effecting an organization, the new rules of the party requiring the Executive Committee to name the Presidents of the City and County Conventions not extending to those in session to-day. There was also the usual crowd on the outside of the various halls, who took an active part in the endeavors "to fix" delegates. The candidates, of whom there were remarkably few, were on hand, and as a matter of course were the centres of attraction, especially if one were known to be in possession of a few dollars, with which the thirsty appetites of the unterrified could be satisfied.

CONGRESS.

The First District Convention—Hon. Samuel J. Randall Renominated by Acclamation.

The convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in the First district met in the old Court House at 10 o'clock this morning, and was called to order by Lewis C. Cassidy, the temporary Chairman, James H. Gaw and Folyard Degan were the temporary secretaries, and Samuel Carson the temporary doorkeeper.

After the disposal of contested seats the convention permanently organized by the selection of these officers:—

President, George W. Nickel, Third ward.

Vice-Presidents, James Moran, Second ward; James J. Devitt, Third ward; Bernard Doyle, Fourth ward; James McShane, Fifth ward; John Daly, Sixth ward; and William Devitt, Eleventh ward.

Treasurer, William King.

Doorkeepers, Messrs. Carson and Fitzpatrick.

The convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Congress for the First district.

Samuel J. Randall being the only person named was declared the nominee by acclamation.

After the adoption of a series of resolutions complimentary to Mr. Randall, that gentleman was invited to address the convention. He referred to his past course in Congress as being purely Democratic, and in accordance with the principles of the party he represented. And after expressing his thanks for the renewed confidence reposed in him by the people of the First district, he retired, and the convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Second District Convention—Nomination of Theodore Cuyler, Esq., on the Second Ballot.

The Democratic Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in the Second Congressional district assembled at the Assembly Building, Tenth and Chesnut streets, this morning at 10 o'clock. The intense heat of the day and the crowded state of the room in which the convention was held rendered it a very undesirable place to be in. The convention organized by the selection of James J. Breed, of the Eighth ward, as temporary chairman, and Francis Bannar as secretary. The first business in order was the reception of credentials.

The convention then effected a permanent organization by the election of Captain Edward W. Powers as President and Fergus McCusker and John Crugan as Vice-Presidents; and James H. Monaghan and Patrick Crossin as Secretaries.

Nominations for a Democratic candidate for Congress in the Second district were then made, when the following names were placed in nomination:—Charles W. Brooke, Esq., Theodore Cuyler, Esq., Henry M. Phillips, Esq., and Hon. Thomas B. Florence.

The convention then took a recess of half an hour to prepare an alphabetical list of delegates prior to proceeding with a ballot.

On the reassembling of the convention, a ballot was taken, with the following result, the name of Hon. Thomas B. Florence being withdrawn:—

Charles W. Brooke	35
Theodore Cuyler	29
Henry M. Phillips	1

Neither candidate having the requisite number of votes a second ballot was taken with the following result:—

Theodore Cuyler	30
Charles W. Brooke	27

It was then announced that Mr. Cuyler was the nominee, but a dispute arose as to the correctness of the ballot, when a scene of violent confusion took place.

The result was as follows:—

Theodore Cuyler	44
Charles W. Brooke	9

Mr. Cuyler was declared nominated, and the convention then adjourned, after a violent scene of disorder.

A SCENE OF EXCITEMENT.

During the excitement which ensued, the delegates rose to their feet, and the noise and disturbance were deafening. The scene presented such a threatening aspect that a body of police, who were waiting in the street, was called in, and, with great difficulty, order was partially restored. Endeavors were then made to get another ballot, the Brooke delegates insisting on it and the Cuyler men strenuously objecting. At length another ballot was proceeded with.

The Third District Convention—Nomination of Hon. John Moffett, M. D., by Acclamation.

The delegates to the Third Congressional Convention met at ten o'clock this morning at the Black Horse Hotel, Frankford road, opposite Hanover, and were called to order by Charles D. O'Farrell, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Nineteenth ward.

On motion Dr. H. F. Sellers and George W. Fisher were chosen temporary secretaries. The credentials of the delegates were then presented, and the proper list being made out, a permanent organization was perfected by the election of the following officers:—President, Dr. Herman Vogelback; Secretaries, Dr. H. F. Sellers and George W. Fisher.

On motion a committee of six was appointed on resolutions.

The gentlemen selected by the Chair for this committee were:—George Mintzer, Twelfth ward; S. Morgan Ramsey, Thirteenth ward; Frank Quinn, Sixteenth ward; Michael Quinn, Seventeenth ward; John S. Riehl, Eighteenth ward; Joseph A. Taylor, Nineteenth ward.

On motion a recess was taken, to allow the secretaries time to prepare a list of delegates.

On the reassembling of the convention the rules were suspended, and Dr. John Moffett was nominated as the candidate to represent the Third district in Congress. There was no opposition, and Dr. Moffett was nominated by acclamation.

The Committee on Resolutions, through Mr. Mintzer, reported the following:—

The Democrats of the Third Congressional District, in convention, reassert the following time-honored principles:—That the Federal Government is one of limited power, derived solely from the Constitution; that grants of power made thereon ought to be strictly construed by all dependants and agents of the Government, and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful powers; that the Constitution is founded on fundamental principle of entire and absolute equality of all the States in the Union.

Resolved, That the internal revenue system of the United States is unbearable in its oppressive exaction; that it should be immediately remodelled; that the annoyances of stamps, licenses, tax upon sales and incomes, should be abolished; that taxes should be collected by State and county officers; and that the multiplication of officers is unnecessary except to eat out the resources of the tax-payer, and we advocate a thorough reform in that particular.

Resolved, That we advocate a tariff that will impose the least burden upon the people, and yet promote and encourage the great industrial interests of our district.

Resolved, That a return to a specie basis is essential to the interests of the people and the prosperity of the nation.

Resolved, That we regard the act passed by Congress to enforce the fifteenth amendment as unconstitutional, unjust, and oppressive, and the bill (which may be justly called a bill to prevent naturalization) a direct stab at the foreign population.

Resolved, That land monopolies are one of the great evils of our country, and against the spirit of our institutions; that the whole of our public lands ought to be held as a sacred trust to secure homes for actual settlers, and we denounce the action of the bogus member of our district in voting large grants of land to the mammoth railroad corporations.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the efforts of all people struggling for self-government, and denounce the truckling of the Federal administration to Great Britain and Spain.

Resolved, That in Hon. John Moffett we have a faithful exponent of the above principles, possessing both in public and private life a spotless reputation. His renomination for the position to which he was justly and fairly elected two years ago is a just recognition of his worth, his virtues, and his patriotism.

A discussion followed on the fifth resolution in reference to land grants. The opposition to the same was based on the grounds that the railroad companies would use their capital in defeating the Democratic candidates of the Third district. After an interchange of views the resolution was allowed to remain and the series were adopted unanimously.

Dr. Moffett was then invited into the room. He made a short speech, returning thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and promised to do everything tending to the success of the party. The convention then adjourned with cheers for the candidates.

The Fourth District Convention—A Terrible Scene of Disorder—The Thomas Faction Carry an Adjournment without Any Nomination Being Made.

The convention of the Fourth Congressional district met punctually at 10 o'clock, at the house of Louis Krekler, Ridge avenue and Broad street, and was temporarily organized by the appointment of Colonel Edward Randall as chairman, and Robert C. Howell secretary.

The first business was the reception of credentials, which occupied considerable time.

There were no cases of contest.

Nominations were made for president of the convention as follows:—Colonel Edward Randall, Thomas McCullough, Benjamin F. Wright, and Dominick Torpy. The two latter gentlemen withdrew, and Mr. McCullough was also willing to do so, but his friends insisted on his remaining in the field, and amidst much confusion and excitement the election proceeded by ballot.

The result of it was:—

Randall	37 votes.
McCullough	27 "

Colonel Edward Randall was declared elected; and, on motion, the election was made unanimous.

Robert G. Howell and William Bennett were elected secretaries, and Frederick Kritchman doorkeeper.

The convention being thus regularly organized, the Chair stated it was ready for business.

Mr. George F. B. Collins moved to adjourn, which gave rise to vociferous yelling, stamping of feet, and a scene of confusion approaching Pandemonium.

Mr. Charles M. Hall arose, and in a state of apparent nervous excitement he said he desired to amend that motion, so that a committee be appointed to whom all matters might be referred. This was ruled out of order by the Chair, and an effort was made to take the question on the motion of Mr. Collins, but it was impossible because of the irregularity and confusion, which exceeded anything we have yet witnessed. The president, with the view of making himself heard, seized a heavy whip from the hands of one of the delegates, and with the handle of it commenced a vigorous rapping on the table.

Mr. Benjamin F. Wright, one of the Building Inspectors, endeavored to get the delegates seated, but as no attention was paid to his efforts to restore order, he walked out, saying "he would not sit in a rowdy convention."

Motions were made to proceed to make nominations, but none of them being in order until the question of adjournment was settled, the noise appeared to increase, and, amidst bad feeling and unprecedented excitement, the question was taken on the adjournment and declared carried. Many of the delegates protested in earnest terms; but Colonel Randall, seizing the credentials bodily from the table, rushed down stairs, followed by many delegates. One delegate shouted at the top of his voice, "These proceedings ensure the defeat of the Democracy in the Fourth district;" and in this most of those present acquiesced.

In the room of an adjoining tavern was Colonel William B. Thomas and friends manœuvring matters to suit his desires, and with this most of the delegates expressed themselves as being heartily disgusted. Demoralization incurable exists in the Democratic ranks of the Fourth district.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Third Senatorial Convention—Renomination of David A. Nagle.

This convention met at 10 o'clock this morning, at Ladner's Military Hall, Third street, below Green, and was called to order by John Apple, Esq., the temporary chairman appointed by the Executive Committee. On motion, Messrs. John Hoopier and William Ladner were elected temporary secretaries, and Messrs. James H. Murray and Thomas Dooley doorkeepers. Alderman W. W. Dougherty was unanimously elected treasurer of the convention.

The convention then proceeded to vote for a permanent chairman, Messrs. John O'Grady and William A. Wright being nominated.

On motion, the friends of Mr. O'Grady were requested by the temporary chairman to take one side of the room, and those of Mr. Wright the other, when it was plainly evident that Mr. O'Grady was elected.

Messrs. Joseph S. Hibbs and John Woodhouse were unanimously elected Vice-Presidents.

On motion, the temporary secretaries were unanimously elected permanent secretaries.

On motion, James Tozier was elected messenger.

The credentials of the delegates were then called for, each delegated as he presented his credentials depositing twenty-five cents with the treasurer for the payment of the doorkeepers and messenger.

On motion the convention then took a recess for fifteen minutes to allow the secretaries to prepare an alphabetical list of delegates.

On the reassembling of the convention the roll was called, and contests announced in the Eighth division of the Fifth ward, the Sixth and Eighth divisions of the Sixth ward, the Fifth and Seventh divisions of the Eleventh ward, the First and Sixth divisions of the Twelfth ward, and the First, Sixth, Seventh, and Ninth divisions of the Seventeenth ward. Eleven contests in all. According to the rules, the chairman appointed a committee of five to act on each contested seat, which committees, after retiring and hearing the contestants, presented their reports.

The convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Senator from the Third Senatorial district.

The following gentlemen were nominated:—David A. Nagle and Samuel Daily.

On motion the nominations were closed, and the chairman appointed Messrs. William H. Wright and John Clausey tellers.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate, with the following result:—

David A. Nagle	46
Samuel D. Daily	12

On motion, Mr. Nagle was declared the unanimous nominee of the convention.

On motion, the following were appointed a committee to wait on Messrs. Nagle and Daily to announce to them the action of the convention:—Messrs. Larkey, Chancey, Wright, Devlin, Dougherty, and Sparkbam. This committee retired, and, after a short absence returned, escorting M. Nagle, who was introduced to the convention by the chairman, and was receive with applause. Mr. Nagle made a few remarks, thanking the convention for the honor they had conferred on him.

The convention then adjourned.

The Representative Conventions

were held at 10 o'clock this morning at the following places:—

First district, at Farley's, northeast cor. Eleventh and Federal streets.

Second district, Frank King's, Fifth and Carpenter streets.

Third district, McDonough's, Sixth, above Fitzwater street.

Fourth district, Savage's, southwest corner Eighteenth and Naudain streets.

Fifth district, Schuylkill Hose House, Locust, below Thirteenth street.

Sixth district, northeast corner Thirteenth and Filbert streets.

Seventh district, Ninth, above Noble street.

Eighth district, McLaughlin's, northwest corner Broad and Race streets.

Ninth district, Callery's, Callowhill street, below Second.

Tenth district, northeast corner Twenty-fourth and Spring Garden streets.

Eleventh district, John Apple's, northeast corner Sixth and Coates streets.

Twelfth district, White Horse Hotel, Frankford road and Hanover street.

Thirteenth district, northeast corner Second and Thompson streets.

Fourteenth district, Jefferson Association Rooms, No. 1022 Poplar street.

Fifteenth district, Bossler's, Seventh, above Dauphin street.

Sixteenth district, O. Kane's, Germantown Railroad and Chelten avenue.

Seventeenth district, Shott's, Green street, Frankford.

Eighteenth district, Cedar Hall, corner Fortieth and Market streets.

The nominations made by these conventions, as far as received up to the time of going to press, were as follows:—

District.	*Candidate.*
1st	Joseph Caldwell.
2d	George McGowan.
3d	Samuel Josephs.
4th	Patrick McManus.
5th	Edward G. Carlin.
6th	John F. Mooney.
7th	Frederick Mackey.
8th	Adjourned.
9th	Daniel O'Mara.
11th	George J. Hetzel.
13th	Michael Mullen.
14th	John M. Larkins.
16th	Patrick Dillon.
17th	Joseph Campbell.

Those marked thus were members of the last Legislature.

THE WARD CONVENTIONS.

The Nominations Made by Them To-day.

The different ward nominating conventions met at the appointed places at 10 o'clock this morning. The following are the nominations made by them, as far as our reporters have been able to procure them up to the time of going to press:—

FIRST WARD.

Select Council—John Krider.
Common Council—John Barnett.
Assessor—James P. Morrison.
School Directors—Frank Timmins, Abraham G. Derfer, and Thomas Dagney.

SECOND WARD.

Common Council—John McGrath, Chas. McGrath, and George Kendrick.
School Directors—James McMennamin, Lemuel Mountain, David W. Hibberd, and —— Gittigan.
Constable—Patrick Mullen.

THIRD WARD.

Common Council—George W. Nichols and Wm. H. Fagan.
School Directors—Robert England, Thomas Haney, and Arthur Paynter.

FIFTH WARD.

There were three candidates for Constable named, James Keating, John McCormick, and William Mack. On the first ballot Keating and McCormick had 12 votes each. One of Keating's delegates ran away and was followed to Ninth and Chesnut streets. He was brought back, and on arriving at Fifth and Locust streets dropped from the effects of the heat. The convention in the meantime stands adjourned.

SIXTH WARD.

Common Council—Joseph S. Robinson.
School Directors—James Reville, John Bedloe, T. Sloan, and James Duffy.

SEVENTH WARD.

Common Council—Andrew W. Gayley.
School Director—E. Coppee Mitchel.
Constable—J. J. Walter.

EIGHTH WARD.

Common Council—Samuel L. Bonnafon.
School Directors—Philip Dougherty, Peter Kernan, and Dr. N. B. Hickman.

NINTH WARD.

Common Council—William Campbell.
School Directors—John Woertz, Simon Gartland, and Thomas B. Darragh.
Constable—Charles J. O'Rourke.

TENTH WARD.

Adjourned without day.

ELEVENTH WARD.

Adjourned to meet to-night at New Market and Brown streets.

TWELFTH WARD.

Select Council—George W. Plumly.
Common Council—A. H. Ladner.
School Directors—Nicholos Walls, William Beisterling, J. H. Kahn, Isaac Grubb, George W. Conrad, and William T. Ladner.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

Common Council—Charles Santee.
Assessor—John Foster.
School Directors—John Zebley, Jr., Morgan, Ramsey, and J. J. Robinson.
Constable—S. J. Newman.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

Adjourned without nominating.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

Common Council—Charles V. Hagner, —— Haffelfinger, and Ed. Faulkner.
School Director—Thomas Gaskill.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Select Council—Edward Sherry.
Common Council—James O'Neill.
Constable—John McStay.
School Directors—James Hurley, James Walls.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Common Council—Samuel Dougherty.
School Directors—John P. McCormick, John Filson, John H. Fow.

NINETEENTH WARD.

Select Council—Hermann A. Vogelbach.
Common Council—William W. Lee, John K. Brown, and George Altmeier.
School Directors—Thomas Flood, Frederick Maag, Jr., Dr. F. Burmeister, Edward McVey.
Constable—James H. Bonner.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

Select Council—H. H. Houston.
Common Council—Peter B. Hinkle.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD.

School Directors—E. Hill, L. L. Smith, Charles Fay, William Diamond, Edward Barron, Charles Lennox.
Alderman—John Gallagher.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD.

Adjourned to meet on Wednesday, July 6.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD.

Common Council—William J. Nead.
Alderman—Thomas Helm.
School Directors—Nathan Nathans, G. W. Starr, G. L. Scott, and R. M. Wiley.
Constable—William Nelson.

WATER.

Only Three Inches Over the Dam—The Volume in the Schuylkill Diminishing—Probabilities of Another Drought—A Glaring Mistake—A Word of Caution to Housekeepers, Brewers, Manufacturers and Others.

We are not of those who live in, as it were, a constant state of delirium, forever seeing some frightful shadow or other great bugbear. Neither are we of those who would lie supinely on their backs, and trust to fate to work all things to a good purpose. We believe in the scriptural adage which says, "God helps those who help themselves," therefore, in order that our citizens may be prepared to help themselves, and without designing or intending to create any undue alarm, we will lay before our readers the following facts relative to the condition of affairs at Fairmount, which we gleaned by a thorough personal inspection this morning.

It was clearly demonstrated last August that in case of a lack of water in the Schuylkill above Fairmount, the people of this great city would be placed entirely at the mercy of the elements, and upon them, would depend not only their health and comfort, but the vast manufacturing interests which in case of a want of water would suffer to almost an irretrievable extent, nor would this be all, for a fire occurring, the chances would be that an immense destruction of property would be wrought.

From present prospects, we are sorry to say that the *chances* of another drought similar to that of last summer are only too probable, *and the water supply will be equally as scarce.* Despite the experience of last year, despite the many criticisms and words of advice, despite all that was said and done during that great water famine, not one step has been taken in the right direction to increase the supply of water, should the volume of the Schuylkill from above the dam give out. 'Tis true a new turbine wheel has been erected at an immense outlay, which was set in operation some two weeks ago, and which it is said possesses sufficient power to fill the basin in two hours, but of what avail is said turbine when there is not sufficient water to work it? A great deal of talk has been wasted both by Councils, the heads of the Water Department, and others, relative to extensive reservoirs, patent pumps, aqueducts, etc., but now when the summer is actually upon us, when water is most needed, and when it is entirely indispensable (if it ever were otherwise), we look around us and find that not one single step has been taken which will enable us to breathe freely, should the drought continue. Visiting first the forebay at Fairmount, we found it drained almost dry, for the purpose of allowing the workmen to construct a coffer-dam, the object being the erection of another powerful turbine, to take the place of two old breast wheels. Entering the wheel-house all was quiet, except in the northern end where the machinery was slowly working.

Accosting a workman, we inquired as to the case, when he replied, "We have shut down."

"What for?" asked we.

"To allow them construct a coffer dam."

"What is the object of that?"

"Well they're going to put up another turbine there (pointing in the direction of the old treadwheels), and another small one there" (pointing to the other end).

"Will that increase your supply much?"

"Oh yes, greatly."

"These turbines cannot be worked by steam?"

"Oh yes, you can run them by steam, but we haven't the steam power."

Turning to the doorway, we said, "There is but little water running over the dam."

"Yes; that's so. I was in hopes we would have had rain before this."

"Well, what if it don't come?"

With a shrug of the shoulders, he replied, "That will be bad."

"Can you work if the supply from above gives out?"

"Not unless the Navigation Company lets down."

Pursuing our steps still further we met another workman who informed us that they expected to start about noon; we propounded several questions, in answering which he gave as his opinion that wheels should be built to run by steam, which could be used in cases of emergency, and at other times left idle, remarking "they would not eat anything."

From here we wended our way to the dam and found that the depth was just three inches, whilst the ordinary run is from 13 to 17 inches. In the river below, within 20 feet of the dam, were a number of boys bare-legged, searching among the rocks for "suckers."

On the breast, limbs of trees, brushes, logs, boards and other rubbish had collected, the current not being strong enough to carry them over; in fact, one could walk across without undergoing much personal risk. Walking further up the banks, we found that the water had receded several feet, and where boys had bathed one week ago was now a mass of mud, thus showing that the volume of water is steadily decreasing.

We next ascended to the reservoir, and found the depth of water therein to be 10 feet 6 inches, where in ordinary times it should be twelve feet. This, however, is accounted for above, in the fact of the wheels being stopped. Looking around us we saw above and below an immense number of canal boats, all lying idle, the Schuylkill Navigation Company not being working owing to the strike of the miners in Schuylkill county.

Taking a seat we surveyed the whole scene, and as a result of our morning's work came to the conclusion that a water famine, if not imminent, is probable. It is a palpable fact that we cannot rely upon our water works for a supply, should that mythological genius Jupiter Pluvius persist in keeping closed the aerial flood-gates many days days longer; therefore, whilst not wishing to create any undue alarm, we would advise our housekeepers, our sugar refiners, our brewers, and our manufacturers in general to be careful in their use of water, and to see that none is unnecessarily wasted. Perhaps we may have rain inside of twenty-four hours, perhaps not for weeks. It is all in the hands of Divine Providence, and since His doings are inscrutable, we would again repeat our advice, Be careful in the use of water. And now a word to our authorities. Two more meetings of Councils will be held before the summer recess is taken, and at either one of these meetings something must be done.

There is no use of shirking the matter: steps must be taken relative to the water supply, or else we predict the calling of another extra meeting during the sweltering days of August.

Herewith we append a statement of the rain fall this month as compared with the similar period of last year and the two preceding ones:—

	Inches.
1870—Amount of rain that has fallen from the 1st to date, June 28	2·85
1869—June	6·38
1868— "	4 37
1867— "	11·02

A glimpse at the above table will show that the rain fall of the present month has been very light. We would here add that no rain has fallen in this neighborhood since the 20th inst.

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

The Admissions of Pupils to the School this Morning.

The following is a list of the students admitted to the Boys' Central High School this morning, with the names of the grammar schools from which they came:—

Beck—James T. Harmer—1.

Belmont—Arthur Breinein, William H. Dovey, Albert T. Goldbeck, Harry N. Kurtz, Stiles E. Mulford—5.

Fayette Consolidated—F. McD. Bolleau, John D. Bolleau—2.

Hancock—John D. Barnes, Charles S. Boyer, William C. Graham, Allen M. Henlein, Daniel J. Mahoney, Spencer R. Mulford—6.

Harmony—George Speeker—1.

Hebrew Educational Society—Simon Fox—1.

Irving Consolidated—Charles J. Young—1.

Jackson—James E. H. Lafferty, John P. Philipps—2.

Jefferson—Thomas E. Artman, Benj. F. Banes, Charles Miller, William M. Neisser, Alexander Straus, Benjamin Wolff—6.

Kenderton—Paul Amerman—1.

Keystone—Albert J. Croll, Louis B. Faber, Harry C. Freeborn, Franklin P. Leech, Benjamin W. Tingley—5.

Levering—F. W. S. Harges—1.

Lincoln—Edward F. Cheesebrough, Michael P. McKnight, Alfred C. Peterson, Monroe L. Vansant, Wm. T. Wallace, Thomas S. Watson—6.

Locust Street—E. J. W. Aledo, Hermann A. Lewis, William Mitchell, William A. Stewart, William W. White—5.

J. R. Ludlow—John B Crowley, Michael H. Ehret, Elon H. Gwyn, Thomas McFadden, James G. Wilson—5.

Manayunk—Horace G. Griffith, Joseph Markle, F. A. Rosenheimer—3.

Marshall—Harry R. Glenn, G. S. R. Wright—2.

George B. McClellan Consolidated—Maurice Houseman—1.

Monroe—Charles L. Connelly, Walter Foust, Frank H. Palmer, Frank F. Thompson, Norris A. Williams—5.

Mount Vernon—William H. Hill, William L. Megary, Charles J. McConnell, James C. Pearce, George L. Stubbs, Harry J. Scott—6.

George W. Nebinger—Charles F. Arny, Clarence Castello, Robert S. Clymer, James Diver, Richard Montgomery—5.

Newton — Howard K. Dunn, Jacob Hoffman, Jonathan W. Martin, Jr., Cornelius D. Wynkoop—4.

Northern Liberties—George Becker—1.

Northeast—James W. Blake, John A. Jamison, John W. Kelly, Jr., Daniel J. Story—4.

Northwest—Randall Chase, Adolph J. Gross, George A. Shyrock, John Sparhawk, Charles M. Weightman—5.

Price—John A. Dripps, Alden Gerhard, Charles Knittle, Franklin W. Loux, Robert Wilkinson—5.

Reynolds—Augns Cameron, Jesse A. Colby, Arthur C. Selden, Lewis U. Wiley—4.

Rittenhouse—John Button, John N. Drake—2.

Rutledge Consolidated—Frank H. Dannenhower, Robert B. McCamy, William F. McLean—3.

Sherman Consolidated—George C. Barber, Jr., William H. Sutton—2.

Southeast—James H. McKeone, Wilbur F. Stiles, Harry Souder, Robert J. Walsh—4.

Southwest—James J. Nelson, John E. Shay, Michael W. Sweney, John R. Watt, Thomas J. Wentz—5.

Twentieth Section, East—Frank Battles, Ishi C. Davis, Lewis N. Kohn, Cyrus G. Simpson, J. E. S. Williams, Charles J. Yost—6.

Vaughan.—George W. Creighton, R. G. Z. Dye, William H. Enburg, Edward G. Eyre, John W. Perkenpine, Christian H. Sharer—6.

Wyoming—Henry C. Berry, Thomas H Graham, Charles C. King, Samuel S. White, John B. Walter—5

The whole number admitted was 126. The semi-annual commencement of the school will take place on the evening of July 7 in the Academy of Music.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.—The following sales were made by M. Thomas & Sons, at the Philadelphia Exchange, to-day at noon:—

BAKER STREET, No. 619—Brick Dwelling, $1850.

RISING SUN—Valuable Lot, 7¾ acres, fronts on five streets, $22,500.

FIFTH STREET (North), Nos. 1621 and 1623—Modern Residence, $10,000.

POWELL STREET, No. 518—Brick Dwelling, $2600.

TWELFTH STREET, (South), No. 1014—Brick Dwelling, $1300.

RIDGE ROAD, Roxborough—Dwelling, $1000.

GROUND RENT—$48 a year, $655.

34 shares Kensington National Bank, $125.

9 shares Provident Life and Trust Company, $51.

10 shares National Bank of the Republic, $95.

1 share Mercantile Library Company, $5·50.

10 shares Central National Bank, $133.

20 " " " " $130.

40 " " " " $128.

50 shares Girard Tube Works and Iron Co., $25.

3 shares Central Transportation, $52.

OAKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—To-morrow the Oakland Female Institute, at Norristown, will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary in connection with its usual commencement exercises. This institution is one of the most prosperous in the country, its roll embracing over two thousand pupils, representing every State in the Union as well as Canada, South America, and the Old World. The exercises to-morrow promise to be of an unusually interesting character, and a large audience will undoubtedly be in attendance. The programme for the occasion embraces the commencement exercises, conferring diplomas, etc., in the morning, and a reunion at the First Presbyterian Church in the afternoon, when a number of addresses will be delivered, and some fine music performed. The following eminent clergymen will participate in the exercises:—Rev. J. G. Ralston, the principal; Rev. B. B. Hotchkin, Rev. J. H. Symmes, Rev. H. B. Grier, D.D., Rev. Mahlon Long, Rev. J. F. Halsey, D. D., Rev. J. T. Lowry, Rev. T. Murphy, Rev. A. Reed, D. D., Rev. A. A. Willits, D. D., and Rev James A. Ballagh.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—Last night watering carts were busily employed in sprinkling the roads in the Park.

—The Marion Hose will house a new carriage to-morrow.

—Everybody not posted wants to know who "that Detective" is.

—The Democratic delegate elections last night were generally quiet.

—The journeymen ingrain carpet weavers are receiving at present only $12 per week.

—The match between the Germantown and St. George Cricket Clubs has been arranged to take place at Hudson City on the 6th and 7th of July.

—A Pastors' Association has been formed for the evangelization of the masses.

ROBBED.—Mary E. Reynolds, a young lady of fascinating appearance, by her charms enticed an individual named Arthur Clark, early this morning, into one of those fashionable houses situated on an alley in the vicinity of Seventh and Lombard streets. While Clark was there two depraved characters, named John Duffy and George Spencer, ran up, throttled him, and released him of $15 in cash and a silver watch. The three were subsequently arrested, and Alderman Beitler held them to bail to await trial.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The alarm of fire at about half-past 7 this morning was caused by a small lot of merchandise taking fire in the fourth story of Cookman & Baugh's warehouse, on Market street, above Nineteenth.

A fire took piece at 9 o'clock this morning at the residence of Hugh Kennedy, No. 939 Auburn street. It was caused by children playing with matches. The loss was trifling.

ASSAULTED A WOMAN.—Henry Coy, who has been separated from his wife on account of some estrangement, caused, as he asserts, by the interference of two of his sisters-in-law, yesterday afternoon, at Howard and Norris streets, met one of them and immediately proceeded to knock her down. For this he was arrested and taken before Alderman Heins, who held him in $1000 bail to answer for the assault.

DROWNED.—A lad of nine years, named James Dugan, while playing on Wainwright's wharf, at the foot of Columbia avenue, on the Delaware, last evening, fell overboard and was drowned. The Delaware Harbor police have been grappling for the body all night, but have not yet succeeded in recovering it. The lad resided at Frankford road and Marlborough street.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S CASE.—This morning Deputy Marshal Eli Ridgway captured a colored man named Martin Sanco, having in his possession a lot of cigars which were neither boxed nor stamped. Sanco was taken before United States Commissioner Clarke, who committed him for a further hearing. Defendant resides in a court near South Washington Square.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN.—Benjamin S. Riley, the cashier of the Philadelphia Gas Works, died yesterday afternoon, at his residence in West Philadelphia, in the 57th year of his age. Deceased has occupied many important offices of trust and honor, and was a prominent member of the Masonic Order.

STABBING AFFAIR.—At Eighth and Catharine streets last evening John F. Garrity and Hugh Martin got into a fight, which resulted in the stabbing of Martin in the leg and arm by a knife in the hands of Garrity. The assailant was arrested and taken before Alderman Bonsall, who sent him to prison.

AFLOAT.—The Delaware Harbor police yesterday afternoon found afloat a twenty-feet skiff, painted white and blue. The boat is now at the Delaware Harbor Station awaiting an owner.

FINE STATIONERY,

ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.

DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,

Card Engraver and Stationer 6 31 tuths

REFRIGERATORS.

Every one invited to call and see "THE DAVIS' REFRIGERATOR freezing water into solid Ice every day this week, at

EDWARD J. WILLIAMS'

Great Central House-furnishing Store,

4 7 4msp N. [illegible] MARKET Street.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN

Combination Button-Hole

AND

SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.

This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.

Call and see it operate—and get samples of the work,

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work

Office and Salesrooms,

No. 1318 CHESNUT ST.,

4 28 thstuSmrp PHILADELPHIA.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARTLETT,

FINE CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Made on our improved Last, insuring Comfort Beauty and Durability.

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

1 13 thstuD31 ABOVE CHESNUT.

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 729 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER, Delanco, N. J. 12 lot

TO RENT—THREE-STORY DWELLING, with back buildings, situated in CONCRESS Street, No. 131, between Front and Second, with all the modern improvements. Apply to AARON HURLEY, No. 209 S. SEVENTH Street. 6 15

SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, WITH STABLE, to rent in a healthy locality, near the Delaware River, on a gravelly shore. Apply in person or by letter to WILLIAM P. CRESSON, Claymont, Del 2 24*

CAPE MAY.—FURNISHED COTTAGE TO Let. Desirable location. Very reasonable rent. For full particulars inquire Room No. 42, Markoe House, where a photograph of it can be seen. 1t*

THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The President and Gen. Babcock.

Incendiary Fires in Providence

The Proceedings of Congress.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

San Domingo.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The President, in view of the fact that much talk is going on about the protocol of the San Domingo treaty and General Babcock's connection therewith, has written a letter to the committee having charge of the Hatch-Babcock investigation, stating that if blame is to be attached anywhere it must not rest upon Babcock, as that officer was simply acting under the orders of the President. It is understood that this letter will be made public and that it was written at the request of Babcock in order to set him right before the country.

The Cuba Cable.

Mr. Dickinson, of New York, was before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to-day, making an argument against the monopoly which the company now controlling the cable between the United States and Cuba enjoy. He urged that, for the interest of the business community and the public press, the Government should incorporate another cable company, so as to make a competition.

The Tax Bill.

The Senate Finance Committee will, it is understood, consent to allow the tariff sections of the tax bill to be stricken out, and allow it to go to the conference committee, where, if the House insists upon keeping the tariff, it can be arranged.

The Southern Pacific Railroad.

An effort will be made to take up Fremont's Southern Pacific Railroad bill in the House out of its regular order on the Speaker's table, and put it on its passage. Fremont has said that he has enough supporters in the House who are friendly to the measure to do this.

Senate Executive Session.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Senate by a vote of 29 against 25 went into executive session on the San Domingo treaty.

Nominations Confirmed.

The Senate in executive session confirmed the nomination of Byron G. Daniels to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for New Mexico.

The San Domingo Business Postponed.

After some discussion as to the desirability of taking immediate action upon the San Domingo treaty, a motion to open the doors and resume legislative business prevailed by a vote of 31 to 28. This is considered decisive of the fate of the treaty.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Pacific Railroad Coupons.

BOSTON, June 28.—The coupons of the Union Pacific Railroad Company due July 1 will be paid at the office of the company in Boston; by Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., in New York; and Messrs. De Haven & Brother in Philadelphia.

*FROM EURO